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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Increase of Municipal Indebtedness

Aid to Sheltering Arms and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

MR McCREERY'S OIL BILL.

Geological Survey of the State.

The New Insurance Bill.

Singerly Printing Bill Defeated in Senate.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, February 13, 1874.

SENATE.

The bill for the relief of the State Printer failed by sixteen to ten.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hays reported Senate bill No. 33, "Act authorizing change of venue in criminal cases," with a negative recommendation, for the reason that the House bill on the same subject is much more complete.

Mr. Christy reported favorably from the General Judiciary Committee the "Act to provide for the lawful increase of the indebtedness of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district," in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution.

Mr. Newmyer, introduced a carefully prepared bill, providing for the election of a Lieutenant Governor, defining the duties and fixing the salary at $5,000; also one appropriating $10,000 to the "Sheltering Arms" of Allegheny county, and for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The Governor has signed the Printing bill of Mr. Brockway.

Representative McCreery, of Venango, desires it to be understood that the Oil bill he has introduced is the identical one which was approved by the producers at Franklin, and not the one sent down by interested parties to increase the inspection fees. His bill authorizes the Courts to appoint the inspectors.

Mr. McCreery's bill providing for a geological survey of the State, still hangs in the committee. It is intended, he asserts, to be a complete and comprehensive compilation of all that is at present known in regard to the mineral resources of the State, and will fill an important place in scientific literature upon that subject.

Nearly all the members left for their homes on the afternoon train.

Representative Hays, of Allegheny, has been complimented highly for his little speech on the Usury bill.

Among the amendments tacked on to the Judicial Salary bill yesterday, was one reducing Judge Pearson's salary. The Dauphin county members remonstrated vigorously against this.

Mr. Robert C. Schmertz is here trying to pass the new Insurance bill, against which a remonstrance was presented by Senator Graham. He says the bill is not understood; that its provisions are fair and its requirements just. Montgomery Foster, the Insurance Commissioner, says he drew the bill after a careful study of the whole matter and a diligent comparison of the various Insurance laws of other States.

The bill introduced by Senator Yerkes, of Bucks, does not provide for the repeal of the Jury Commissioner act, but merely names the manner of filling the wheel when the array is quashed.

Senator Andrew H. Dill, of Union, is sick. He objects to Mr. Wallace's Corporation bill, because it allows any one to bridge the Delaware at any point.

Speaker McCormick says he will oppose the law of entailments when it comes up on third reading.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Several Men Buried Beneath the Walls of an Ice House—One Man Taken Out Dead—Seven Known to be Buried Alive.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Between nine and ten o'clock this morning a terrible accident occurred at Miller's brewery, corner of Thirty-first and Thompson streets. The icehouse attached to the brewery fell, burying in the ruins some eight of the employees. One was taken out dead, and two more are in sight, fast in the ruins. One of them is alive. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and a large force of policemen are at the scene working with the citizens to rescue the unfortunate workmen.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—About a dozen men were employed in stowing ice in the icehouse, when the walls gave way and the whole structure fell. Thus far the police have succeeded in extricating the following persons: Henry Miller, son of the proprietor, badly injured and taken to his father's residence; Gottlieb Scherank, Wm. Bewley, Wm. Stieben, Patrick Mortley and Thos. Reept. They suffer terribly and are at the German Hospital. Scherank has one leg broken in five or six places. Thos. Allen was taken out dead. His body was crushed and mangled horribly.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—It is now known that seven men are buried beneath the ruins, and there is no hope of getting any of them out alive.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Two men have been taken out of the ruins alive, one slightly injured and the other fatally. Two dead bodies have been recovered. Another fatal accident occurred at the same place this evening. A citizen, name unknown, who was aiding in rescuing the bodies, fell into the excavation, and his head striking on a piece of timber in the fall, he was instantly killed. Policemen Stinson and Corby were also seriously injured by being precipitated into the same excavation.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 13.—In the House this morning bills were introduced, to constitute a Probate Judge, County Auditor and County Commissioners, of each county, a Board of Supervisors to designate the banks where public funds shall be deposited, said banks to give bonds for the safe keeping of said funds, and to repeal the act whereby county treasurers are required to keep funds in the treasury; to provide for the keeping of the polls open until 7 P. M.; to encourage the culture of forest trees; to exempt from execution tools and implements of unmarried men, not exceeding $100 worth, and $100 worth of property of unmarried women; providing means for enforcing the recovery of money otherwise than by execution; to forbid any one but the regular ticket agent of a railroad company to sell railroad tickets, and to redeem all unused coupons or tickets within one year.

In the Senate bills were introduced to change the hours for electing directors in special school districts to seven and nine P. M.; to repeal that section of the school law which allows teachers to dismiss schools to attend the Teachers' Institutes without forfeiting their pay for that week.

In the House, this afternoon, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Schools to inquire into the propriety of preparing a bill for the publication of a uniform series of school books for the use of the common schools of Ohio, at reasonable rates. The resolution to adjourn *sine die* March 10th was laid on the table, under notice to discuss.

In the Senate, the hearing of the contested election case for Treasurer of the State, was postponed until the 24th. The following bills were then passed: The House bill providing for paying township Treasurers for annual settlement with the county auditor, one dollar and five cents per mile for going and returning from county seats; the House bill forbidding any corporation doing banking or other business in connection with insurance, from doing business in Ohio; the House bill appropriating $600 annually from the current expenses of the Blind Asylum for the purchase of books to be sold to blind persons at their exact cost.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Grange, in session at St. Louis, adjourned last night *sine die*.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,539,147.

A number of prominent citizens of Boston propose to make the Museum of Zoology at Cambridge, to which Prof. Agassiz devoted the best years of his life, a memorial monument in his honor. In order to do this, they resolved to raise the sum of $300,000 to complete its endowment.

The steamships Canada and Algeria, from Liverpool, and the Ethiopia and India, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday rescinded the resolution of 1862 censuring Charles Sumner, by a vote of 118 to 49.

It is believed that the dissection of the bond of union between the bodies of the Siamese was begun yesterday morning.

T. B. Brockway, for many years hotel proprietor at Cleveland, O., died in New York yesterday.

TEMPERANCE.

West Jefferson, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WEST JEFFERSON, O., February 13, 1874.

The temperance excitement ran high here to-day. After the ladies had made their regular calls, a committee of gentlemen, composed of our best citizens, waited on each saloon keeper personally for the purpose of giving them to understand what they might depend on in case they failed to comply with the demands of the ladies. Another has signed the pledge, which leaves three yet to be conquered.

Springfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, February 13, 1874.

Two bands of women, each numbering one hundred and fifty, have been going about all day in the wind and rain, invading saloons with the pledge, or kneeling outside, praying and singing. Two saloonists pledged themselves to quit. A joint stock association of business men, representing two million dollars of money, is formed to back the women up with funds to carry on the campaign. Many thousand dollars have been subscribed. In one saloon in Osborn, near this city, visited by a party of ladies from here, powder had been sprinkled over the floor, and the proprietors threatened to fire it if the ladies entered. They went in. The women are determined, and gain courage and members every day.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FORT WAYNE, IND., February 13, 1874.

Mr. Baxter, author of the famous Liquor bill of Indiana, concludes a series of lectures this evening, which have been well attended and of good influence. He thinks the women's movement on the saloons in Ohio would have a good effect in Indiana.

Wilmington, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WILMINGTON, O., February 13, 1874.

There are but a few saloons left open in the county, and, from the way the work is being prosecuted, all will have to surrender soon.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The President of the New York Union Temperance Prayer Meeting says there is a movement on foot to diminish, if possible, the liquor traffic. While no attempts will be made to interfere with individual rights, a very active effort is to be directed against the liquor business. A large number of persons, including many ladies, are ready to embark in the undertaking.

CRIMES.

Homicide in a Xenia Saloon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
XENIA, O., February 13, 1874.

This evening a young man named Joseph Lee was killed in a saloon owned by Perry Litzenberger in this place. Lee was intoxicated and there seems to have been a grudge existing between Lee and George Litzenberger, son of the proprietor. Lee was creating a disturbance. When George came into the saloon, Lee took a gun that was standing in the saloon, went to a hardware store, loaded it, came back and called for some gin. George refused it, when Lee pointed the gun at him and told him he would have it or kill him. George caught the gun by the barrel, held it up, drew a revolver and shot Lee three times, one shot in the head and two in the breast.

Case of David A. Gage.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Judge Rodgers, in the Criminal Court this morning, gave a decision on the application of the counsel of David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer, to quash the indictments for defalcation and perjury. The court refused in the case of the former, but granted the application in the case of perjury. This is not considered favorable by the friends of Gage, as a new indictment has been found by another grand jury.

The grounds upon which Judge Rogers quashed the indictment for perjury against ex City Treasurer Gage were purely technical, and as a new indictment for perjury, in which the technical errors which defeated the first are omitted, has been returned by the grand jury, it is probable that Gage will be tried on that charge as well as that for the failure to pay over public funds.

Criminal Charges Against Rush R. Sloane

SANDUSKY, OHIO, February 13.—Rush R. Sloane, removed in October from the Presidency of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, was arrested here to-day on seventeen distinct charges of embezzlement preferred by the company. Bail was fixed at forty-six thousand dollars for his appearance next Tuesday. It is understood that further charges are to be made. Civil suits for about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars had already been commenced, Sloane's property in Chicago, Toledo, Boston and this city having been attached.

CASUALTIES.

Broke Through the Ice.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., February 13, 1874.

A puddler named Evans ventured too far on the ice at Niles last night, broke through and was drowned.

Three Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
URBANA, O., February 13, 1874.

A terrific boiler explosion took place early this morning, at the saw mill of Joseph and Jacob Price, at a place called Texas, six miles north of here, by which three men were killed. Parts of the machinery were blown a great distance, one piece passing through the roof, ceiling and floor of a dwelling one hundred yards distant.

Drowned in a Pool of Water.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WILMINGTON, O., February 13, 1874.

On Saturday H. Pennington, a young man residing four miles from here, fell in a fit in the stable yard, face downward, into a pool of water. His struggles attracted the attention of his aged parents, but both being old and helpless they could not assist their son, and before help arrived he was dead.

Two Children Burned Alive.

MILWAUKEE, February 13.—An Atwater, Minn., dispatch reports that the house of A. P. Suish, of Lake Lillian, was burned Wednesday evening, and that his two little children perished in the flames. Suish and wife were away from home.

Chang and Eng.

NEW YORK, February 13.—A Philadelphia dispatch of yesterday says: In the Siamese Twins autopsy the day was taken up by photographing. The corpses were taken in a number of positions and from different points of view, so as to put on permanent record the external appearances. The first cut looking toward an autopsy, which begins formally to-day, was made in the abdomen of Eng. A band was passed in at the opening and the fingers carried nearly to the center of the fleshy band of union. This shows that the lining membrane of the general abdominal cavity lines the opening into this fleshy band. Casts have been taken with highly successful results. A well-known artist, conversant with the subject from practice in the army hospitals, has been engaged to make drawings of the internal parts as they are developed.

Failure of James Ward & Co.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., February 13, 1874.

A meeting of the creditors of James Ward & Co., who suspended a week ago, was held at Niles to-day to devise means of settlement without forcing the firm into bankruptcy. The indebtedness of the firm was found to be over one million dollars. The assets are claimed to be one million seven hundred thousand. Creditors from Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Sharon, Youngstown and other points were present. A number of propositions were submitted by the firm, among others one giving the firm eight years to pay the indebtedness, making eight annual payments with six per cent. interest. It is reported that the committee accepted this proposition.

Pacing Against Time.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WHEELING, W. VA., February 13, 1874.

An interesting pacing match came off here yesterday. Mr. G. H. Smith, owner of the young pacing horse, Sleepy George, got up a match. The young pacer has been running loose in the field for the past five months, and the conditions of the match were that the horse should be taken from the field, shod, put on the track without practice and pace one mile in time 2:25. He was brought on the track, and receiving the word go, at the first start made the first half mile in 1:18, and the second in 1:05, thus pacing the whole mile in 2:19. The distance was then disputed and a measurement taken, when it was found that the whole distance trotted was one mile and seven feet.

Fighting in Cuba—Victory for Insurgents.

HAVANA, February 13.—Correspondents say that letters from the insurrectionary district, dated February 10, say that a few days previously General Calixto Garcia attacked the village of Corralito, seizing an immense number of cattle and live stock. The Spaniards left their intrenchments, but were driven back into the fort, leaving behind them twelve killed and fifteen rifles. On the 9th, at the same place, an action took place which lasted eight hours. The Spaniards were about one thousand strong, and were forced to retreat into their encampments, leaving forty killed and many arms. Their total loss is calculated at two hundred. The Cuban loss in killed and wounded was sixty.

The new trade dollar is daily increasing in popularity, 1,500,000 pieces of the coin have thus far been issued from the mints.

The Great Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1874.

On motion of Mr. STOCKTON, the bill to restore William Kilburn, of San Francisco, to the navy of the United States, as ensign, was passed.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition signed by 16,648 citizens of California, asking the Senate to pay some attention to the condition of the treaty between the United States and China, with a view to having some modifications made therein to prevent the Chinese influx to this country. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature instructing the delegation in Congress from that State to vote for the passage of a law reducing the pay of all civil and military employees of the government to a scale commensurate with the duties performed. Referred.

Mr. MORTON presented the petition of ex-soldiers of Indiana, making an equalization of bounty. Referred.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE presented the memorial of the Mobile Board of Trade for the improvement of Mobile bay. Referred.

Mr. KELLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill granting certain swamp lands in Holt county, Missouri, to the county for educational purposes. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of protecting the statue of Thomas Jefferson, now in the open grounds at the Executive Mansion. Mr. Sumner said the statue should be protected as a work of art. Agreed to.

The resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. BAYARD, calling upon the President to inform the Senate as to the conduct of Major Lewis Merrill, an officer of the army on duty in South Carolina, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Bayard and Scott.

Pending discussion on the resolution, the morning hour expired, and Mr. Sherman insisted upon the regular order, the bill to equalize the distribution of currency.

Mr. MERRIMON said his substitute of yesterday having been prepared hastily, he deemed it expedient to make some changes in the phraseology, and with the permission of the Senate he withdrew that and offered a new substitute, which provides for the issue of forty-six millions national bank currency in addition to that now in circulation, to be issued to banks now organized or hereafter to be organized, and distributed to the several States in accordance with section one of the act of July 12 h, 1870.

Mr. SAULSBURY opposed any increase in the volume of the currency.

Mr. STEWART moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

The question being on Mr. Wright's amendment of yesterday, to strike out "twenty-five millions" as the amount of currency to be withdrawn from those States having an excess and insert "fifty millions," Mr. SHERMAN appealed to Senators to support the bill as it came from the committee. If the South and West wanted more currency, this would provide temporary relief. He would, however, rather see the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa (Wright) adopted than have the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina (Merrimon) engrafted on the bill. Should that substitute be put on the bill, there would be no prospect of a vote for a long time, and it would destroy the bill of the committee, which he believed to be a wise measure, and one which he believed would give relief to the sections wanting it. There seemed to be an impression that this bill would be the last, and would end the financial question as to whether or not there was to be an increase. He assured the gentleman that so soon as the Naval Appropriation bill, which comes up next, should be disposed of he would call up the resolution from the Finance Committee declaring it to be the duty of Congress at the present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March 16th, 1869, for the earliest practicable redemption of United States notes in coin, and would press a vote on it. If the substitute of the gentleman from North Carolina should be agreed to by the Senate, it would be disagreed to by the House. He thought the result would be like the dog crossing the stream, which, after having secured a chunk of beef and seeing its shadow in the water, dropped his beef and grabbed for the shadow, thus losing his beef.

Mr. GORDON asked the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wright) to withdraw his amendment to the bill, in order that he (Gordon) might offer a substitute for the committee's bill, which substitute provided for the issue of the same amount as that of the gentleman from North Carolina (Merrimon), but authorized an additional amount to be issued only to those States which have less than their quota.

Mr. MERRIMON said he had modified his substitute so that currency should be issued in accordance with section one of the act of July 12, 1870, which provided that money should be issued to those States having less than their proportion.

Mr. GORDON withdrew his proposition to offer a substitute.

Mr. CAMERON said he desired to offer an amendment to the bill, but was not prepared to do so now, and therefore wished the Senate would adjourn, as he did not want a vote to be taken to-day. He could not vote for the bill of the committee, as it gave no relief, or such as it would give would be of a very temporary character. It was intended to relieve the pain of the patient, but would result in death. His proposition was to extend the national banking system and take away the prejudice now existing against it, which compelled it to be called a monopoly. Not having his amendment ready now, he moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. CONOVER moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and Mr. Cameron accepted that amendment.

The CHAIR announced Mr. Dorsey as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, in place of Mr. Ames resigned; Mr. Harvey as a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining in place, of Mr. Crozier; Mr. Pease as a member of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, in place of Mr. Ames; and Mr. Harvey as a member of the Committee on Mississippi Levees, in place of Mr. Crozier.

Mr. LOGAN inquired of Mr. Cameron if his proposition would be as a substitute for the bill of the committee.

Mr. CAMERON replied in the affirmative.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the Sanborn contracts, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of all contracts, schedules, correspondence and orders of the department; also a statement of the amounts paid in under each contract, by whom paid, and under which contract.

Mr. BUTLER said he had objected when that resolution was offered before. The effect of it would be to bring before the country the names of a great many gentlemen who had been accused on ex parte testimony. He now withdrew his objection, trusting to have such discussion as would be necessary on the bill to be introduced on that subject. There being no objection, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KASSON gave notice that he would, on Monday next, report and ask action on a bill restricting the refunding of customs duties, and prescribing certain regulations from the Treasury Department.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The bill for ascertaining the losses sustained by citizens of Southern Oregon and Northern California by reason of Indian depredations in 1872 and 1873, provoked quite an excited discussion, in which Mr. Shanks defended the memory of Captain Jack and his Modocs, and stated as a fact, that when General Canby was holding his conference with Captain Jack, the military lines were being closed around the Modocs. The bill itself was opposed by Mr. G. F. Hoar, as establishing the dangerous precedent that the government is responsible for the reimbursement of citizens damaged by war.

Mr. GARFIELD said if this bill was passed it would open the sluices of the Treasury to claims from Ohio and Indiana, arising out of the Morgan raids, and from Pennsylvania, arising out of Lee's invasion, and there would not be a cent left in the Treasury. Finally, on motion of Mr. Garfield, the enacting clause was stricken out of the bill, in Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 79 to 68, and the committee thereupon rose and reported that action to the House, and it was concurred in—yeas 105, nays 85. So the bill was defeated.

The House then adjourned, to-morrow's session to be for debate only.

THE EVANS TRIAL.

Reserved Point Decided Against the Prisoner—His Petition for Discharge as Insolvent Debtor.

HARRISBURG, February 13.—Judge Pearson to-day decided the reserved point in the Evans case in favor of the Commonwealth. He said the point was well taken, except for the act of 1870, which gave the Commonwealth the remedy they pursued. Evans's counsel then presented his petition, and asked for his discharge under the insolvent act, which will be heard within a few days.

OHIO NEWS.

The Falls wire works of Akron employs twenty-five men, and turns out a ton of wire daily.

A Vinton county rum seller, speaking of the women crusaders, says: "They are very kind in their prayers at first. They pray for a fellow's soul, and then stick a petition before him. If he don't sign to quit, they pray for lightning to strike his shop."

Bellair has organized a Merchants' Protective Association, the object of which is to protect themselves from that class who procure but never pay.

Carson Lake, Esq., formerly editor of the *Akron City Times*, has accepted the editorship of the *Toledo Democrat*, the leading Democratic paper of northwestern Ohio.

The new Presbyterian church at Millersburg, will be dedicated to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Programme of Minister Cushing

CONDITION OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Costs in Farragut Prize Cases

Exorbitant Fees Paid to Lawyers and Favorites.

The Late Murders by Indians

Active Operations to Commence Against Them.

Ohio River Commissioners Well Received.

Aid to Mennonite Immigration.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1874.

Caleb Cushing

left here to-night for New York, and thence will visit Providence and Boston on business connected with an important case now pending in the Supreme Court, after which he will pass a few days at Newburyport, his old home. He expects to sail for Madrid in about two weeks.

The Diplomatic Policy

to be pursued toward the new government of Spain will be entirely influenced by the circumstances. The army, with Serrano at the head, is in possession of the government, and the Cortes has been adjourned for a year. The foreign representatives at Madrid are still awaiting more definite action on the part of Serrano in pronouncing the policy of his rule.

The Farragut Prize Case.

In the Fortieth Congress a bill was passed directing the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to distribute the award in what are known as the Farragut prize cases, amounting to about $700,000. The attention of the House Committee on Naval Affairs has been called to the exorbitant amount of costs. General Butler, J. H. Ashton, formerly Assistant Attorney General, and a lawyer of this city were the counsel for the claimants, and the records show that the court allowed a fee of $60,000 to the counsel, or $20,000 a piece for a very small amount of work. There is also allowed a recompense of $300 to a person said to be General Butler's confidential clerk. The whole amount of costs is $65,000. The Committee on Naval Affairs deem it of interest to the government to inquire into this large expenditure.

The Indian Troubles.

Later particulars received at army headquarters increase the apprehensions of a general outbreak among the Sioux. The Indians are the same that visited here with Red Cloud about two years ago. The recent murders were committed two hundred miles away from their reservation. The savages threaten the line of the railroad from the forks of the Platte to the Black Hills, about one hundred and fifty miles. The troops available number one thousand cavalry and seven hundred infantry, which includes garrisons. Operations will be conducted from Forts Laramie, Sanders, D. A. Russell and Fetterman, in Wyoming Territory, and Fort McPherson and Sydney barracks, in Nebraska. Colonel John E. Smith, commanding at Fort Laramie, telegraphs here that he has dispatched a force to intercept and bring back a wagon train sent out by the Indian agents with arms and ammunition.

The Ohio River Commissioners

had a conference with the House Commerce Committee yesterday, which was addressed by Mr. Thurston, its secretary. The committee of the House promised all the aid in their power. The commission has adjourned.

Mennonite Immigration.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day considered Mr. Cameron's resolution setting apart certain public lands for a colony of fifty thousand Mennonites from Russia. Mr. Cameron, with a delegation of four of the sect from Pennsylvania, appeared before the committee on behalf of this resolution. The committee is favorably disposed, but took no action. The sect has been expelled from Russia on account of their refusal to perform military duty. The decree of expulsion gives them till 1881 to leave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1874.

HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

The President to-day approved the joint resolution authorizing a special Court of Inquiry concerning General O. O. Howard.

EMIGRATION OF MENNONITES.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day heard the statements of a delegation of four Mennonites from Pennsylvania, introduced by Senator Cameron, in support of his resolution looking to the enactment of a law by which forty or fifty thousand Mennonites, desirous of emigrating to this country from Russia, may be allowed to purchase a sufficiently large tract of land in a compact body, under the pre-emption laws. The committee seemed disposed to regard the proposition favorably.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The House Committee on Banks and Banking authorized the appointment of a sub-committee to investigate the affairs of the First National bank at Washington, in accordance with the resolution of the House.

VIGOROUS MEASURES AGAINST SIOUX.

General Sheridan, under date of New York, February 12, telegraphs to General Sherman as follows: "The trouble with the Sioux, which, for some time past, we have been trying to avoid, seems now to be beyond any peaceable solution. In addition to the killing of Lieutenant Robinson and Corporal Coleman, Appleton, chief clerk at the Red Cloud agency, has been killed. The agent of the Spotted Tail agency reports that large parties of hostile Indians from both agencies have left for general hostilities. General Ord has sent out scouting parties to warn ranchers, and to order their return to the railroad. I will go home to-morrow, to superintend any action that may be necessary."

Gen. Sherman replied, same date: "Under the call of the Interior Department of to-day sent to your headquarters at Chicago, you will be justified in collecting the most effective force possible, even if you draw cavalry from Fort Riley by rail to Cheyenne to march to Red Cloud agency, striking every party of Indians that approach. Every Indian who has marauded south of the North Platte should be demanded and held as an accomplice in the murder of Lieut. Robinson. Their ponies must be very poor now, and game must be scarce; so the occasion to give the Sioux the lesson long merited seems to me favorable. My own opinion is that the Sioux should never again have an agency away from the Missouri river."

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has nominated Benj. J. Spooner, United States Marshal for the District of Indiana; James C. Broden, Register of Land Office at Litchfield, Minnesota; Wm. N. Greenleaf, Receiver of same; L. M. Cox, Postmaster at Thorntown, Indiana.

NEW DEVICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Postmaster General Cresswell, while before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, advocated the establishment on all railroads of the United States of a special mail train, to be run at a high rate of speed, for the sole purpose of transmitting mail matter.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1874.

MR. DAWES'S SPEECH ON RETRENCHMENT.

A Washington special in speaking of Mr. Dawes's speech in the House yesterday, relative to retrenchment, says he urged the consolidation, if not entire abolition, of some thirty-four customs collection districts; also, the consolidation of the navy yards on the Atlantic coast into two; the abolition of pension agencies and the payment of pensions from Washington direct, through the postoffice machinery. He made an onslaught upon the propriety of appropriating money for the construction of public buildings for the District of Columbia, and for river and harbor improvements.

THE BROOKLYN REVENUE FRAUD CASE.

The great alleged internal revenue fraud case came up to-day in the United States Court in Brooklyn, on the argument of counsel for Sanborn and others for a bill of particulars. The District Attorney intimated that he was unable to get the records of the United States Treasury Department bearing upon the case. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

FIRE RECORD.

Fowler, Ohio—$1,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., February 13, 1874.

The house of Mrs. Horton, at Fowler, Ohio, fifteen miles from here, was burned to the ground last night, with all the furniture. Loss one thousand dollars; insured for fifteen hundred.

Kensington, Rhode Island—$50,000.

PROVIDENCE, February 13.—The lower mill at Rocky Brook, Kensington, owned by the heirs of N. B. Durfee, was burned last night by an incendiary. Loss $50,000; insured for $15,000.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

WRECK ON IRISH COAST—TWELVE DROWNED.

LONDON, February 13.—The bark Pulcinella from New York, for Bristol, with grain, was wrecked on the Irish coast during a gale on Wednesday, and twelve of the crew drowned.

THE ELECTIONS—A SERIOUS RIOT.

LONDON, February 13.—Up to this morning 325 Conservatives and 282 Liberals and Home Rulers have been elected to the new Parliament. Two hundred and eighty-three Conservatives have been elected in England alone. In Scotland the Liberals have a majority of twenty-five. The Liberals and Home Rulers are twenty-six ahead in Ireland. There was a serious election riot yesterday near Stourbridge, Worcestershire. The police were unable to quell the disturbance and called upon the military, who dispersed the rioters, a number of whom were injured.

LONDON, February 13.—Fifteen Conservatives and eleven Liberals were elected to Parliament yesterday.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK—MANY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, February 13.—The bark Cardoss has been lost at sea. Many persons were drowned.

Spain.

INVESTMENT OF BILBAO.

MADRID, February 13.—The investment of Bilbao by the Carlist forces continues. General Morionese is concentrating troops in Santander, and will soon advance to the relief of the city.

Ireland.

INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING MATCH.

DUBLIN, February 13.—The Irish Rifle Association of this city, have accepted the conditions on which the American riflemen are willing to compete.

Russia.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 13.—The Emperor of Austria arrived here this afternoon, and was most cordially received by the Czar and members of the imperial family.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 13.—Steamships Abyssinia, Italy, Castalia, Anglia and Donan, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 13.—Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day £15,000. Consols for money, 91⅞a92; for account, 92⅛; 5-20s, 65, 109; do 67, 109¼; 10-40s, 106¾; new 5s, 103⅛; New York Central 96; Erie 44¾; Erie preferred 69⅛. Linseed oil £30 3s. Sperm oil £98. Turpentine 35s.

PARIS, February 13.—Rentes 58 francs 82½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 13.—Cotton firm and steady; middling upland 8d; Orleans 8⅛a8⅜d; sales 12,000 bales; American 700; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 13s 3d; club 13s 6da13s 9d; red western spring 11s 7d a12s 3d; red winter 12sa12s 6d; receipts of wheat the past three days 17,000 quarters, of which 14,000 were American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady. Corn 37s 6d. Bacon—long clear middles 39s. Tallow 38s 3d.

ANTWERP, February 13.—Refined petroleum 32½ francs.

FROM JAPAN.

Census of 1872—Population of Sixty-Six Millions—Efforts of Foreign Powers to Gain Access to the Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13.—The following summary is received by the steamer Japan:

YOKOHAMA, January 23.—Iwakura is rapidly recovering from his wounds. No positive clue to his assailant has been discovered, though several arrests have been made.

The official census of 1872, just published, fixes the entire population at 33,110,825 male, and the female almost equal in numbers. There are twenty-nine members of the imperial family, four hundred and fifty-nine of the highest nobles and about seven hundred thousand of the lower order of gentry.

The position of the German Minister Von Broadt, in the dispute with the Japanese government, is understood to be as follows: He claims that, inasmuch as existing treaties exclude all foreigners from the interior of the empire, the Japanese have already violated it by introducing foreign teachers, etc., for the instruction of their youths, the development of the mineral resources and other kindred purposes. On this ground he proposes to resist the further exclusion of any of his countrymen who choose to travel beyond the prescribed limits, either for pleasure or trade. The native authorities are firm in their defiance of what they call a monstrous assumption. The memorandum of the Japanese Foreign office to European representatives, mentioned in the dispatch of December 23, refuting the arguments in favor of an extension of exterritoriality, has received a rejoinder, in which the former pleas are reiterated. The matter of proposals is no less objectionable than before, although the manner is less offensive. It is noteworthy that this document is not signed by the United States Minister. A second answer by the Japanese is equally strong in its rejection of the demands. This correspondence is probably now terminated, though further verbal discussion will be allowed. The first communication took place last fall, when intercourse and trade were solicited, subject to a scheme of internal jurisdiction laid down by the foreign ministers, and to be executed by consular authority. In their last reply, the Japanese refuse to entertain any proposal looking to the opening of their country, except by means of an entire revision of the treaty, previous to which they will require the credentials authorizing the ministers to act in so important a matter. They say that such a radical step must be regulated by conventions between nations, and not by an agreement between the foreign office and the European representatives.

WHEAT AND OATS OF 1873.

Percentage Remaining in the Hands of Producers February 1, in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., February 13.—The *National Crop Reporter* will publish to-morrow estimates in relation to the percentage of the crops of wheat and oats of 1873, remaining in the hands of the producer February 1st in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. The following is an abstract of the estimates presented: In the States named, which produced last year over one hundred and thirty-eight million bushels of wheat, there was remaining on hand about forty and one-half per cent., or very nearly fifty-nine million bushels. This indicates a consumption to date, which includes the shipment of about eighty and a half million bushels. Illinois is shown as the heaviest consumer, being sixty-four and one-half per cent., and Wisconsin the lightest, or fifty-three per cent. Of oats, the States named produced last year one hundred and forty million bushels, of which amount forty-three and one-half per cent., or sixty-one million bushels remained in the hands of farmers February 1st. The rate of consumption is highest in Illinois, reaching sixty per cent., and lowest in Kansas, where it is forty-four per cent. The total consumption in all the States is eighty-three million bushels. The estimates of damage to the growing wheat are increasing somewhat, although the prospects are yet in favor of a much larger yield than last year.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR SATURDAY.

For the Ohio Valley and Lake region, northwest winds, rising barometer, clear and cold weather.

For New England, continued low barometer, southerly winds and rain, followed on Saturday night by southwest winds, lower temperature and cloudy or clearing weather. For the Middle Atlantic States, southerly winds, veering to west and northwest, with rising barometer and clearing weather. For the Southern States, southwest winds, veering to northwest, with rising barometer and clearing weather. For the Western Gulf States, diminishing northerly winds and clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

FEBRUARY 13, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	33	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	40	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport	20	W.	Clear.
Fort Sully, D. T.	6	N.	Clear.
Indianapolis	38	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	29	Calm.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ind.	29	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	39	N. W.	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	43	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	41	N. W.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	21	S	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	43	N. W.	Lt. Rain.
Shreveport, La.	53	N. W.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	33	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	10	S. W.	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	16	N. E	Cloudy.
Lacrosse, Wis.	7	N. W.	Fair.

The Indian Troubles.

CHEYENNE, February 13.—No reliable information is received to-day in regard to the Indian troubles. Governor Campbell has made a requisition on the War Department for the quota of arms due this Territory, and to-day received a telegram that arms and ammunition will be forwarded immediately from Leavenworth arsenal for the use of citizens, should it become necessary for them to protect themselves against the Indians.

OMAHA, NEB., February 13.—The reported attack on a wood party at Fort Fetterman, day before yesterday, proves to be false. Preparations are being made with all possible dispatch for a movement of troops into the Sioux country, and posts are to be established at Whitstone and Red Cloud agencies. This is authentic. The force will be large enough to hold their own and protect the agencies. The weather for the movement is favorable at present.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

For Dyspeptics

IRISH OAT MEAL,
SCOTCH OAT MEAL,
WELSH OAT MEAL,
AMERICAN OAT MEAL,
FRESH GRAHAM FLOUR,
CRUSHED WHEAT,
CRACKED WHEAT,
PEARL WHEAT,
WHITE CORN MEAL,
YELLOW CORN MEAL,
RICE FLOUR,
ARROW ROOT,
RICE, MANIOCA,
BARLEY, TAPIOCA,
SAGO, FARINA,
SAMP, NUTRINA,
CRACKED COCOA,
COCOA SHELLS,
CHOCOLATE PASTE,
CHOCOLATE,
BROMA, COCOA,
HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA,
RACAHOUT.

D. M. Jenkins,
20 Fifth Ave, Pittsburgh.

BANK ROBBERY AT QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Money and a Large Amount of Bonds and Valuable Papers Stolen.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 13.—Great excitement is created at Quincy, Ill., this morning by the discovery that the First National bank had been entered and robbed of about one hundred thousand dollars in currency belonging to the bank, besides a quantity of bonds and valuable papers, and it is said quite an amount of special deposits. The bank was entered by cutting through the hall floor of the second story immediately over the vault. The burglars then made a breach through three feet of masonry of about four feet square. They then cut through the thick sheet of boiler iron, with which the vault is lined, and removing it, descended into the vault. They then charged both the money safe and the one containing the bonds and valuable papers with powder, and, by means of a small rubber hose, carried a train to the top of the safe, where a small pistol, screwed to an old ledger, was arranged to set it off. A string was attached to the pistol and passed out of a window of the second story to the street below and by this means the operators were enabled to discharge their blasts when the streets were clear of people. The clock in the bank was stopped at seventeen minutes past two o'clock, as is supposed by the explosion, which must have occurred at that time. The door of the safe, which was a Dodd's burglar proof, was completely wrenched from the hinges. There is no clue whatever to the perpetrators, but one McCoy, recently connected with a variety show, has been arrested and is held on suspicion.

Bankruptcy Case of Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—In the District Court this morning, the report of Edwin M. Lewis, the Receiver appointed in the bankruptcy of Jay Cooke & Co., was filed, together with the report of the Commissioner and that of the Register thereon. The report sets forth that the Receiver has received in the aggregate $1,455,583, and paid $1,371,782, leaving in his hands a balance of $83,800.

Passengers' Rights in Palace Cars.

The case of the administrators of Peck against the New York Central Railroad, which was tried at the recent Circuit in Chenango county, has just been concluded. A correspondent of the Binghamton *Times* gives the following summary of it:

"Peck was riding from Utica to Albany. He had bought his ticket and entered one of the common passenger coaches. This was crowded. The conductor came along and Peck, being an invalid, asked for a seat, and was told to go into one of the palace cars attached to the train, and there he could find a place to sit. He did so. The conductor of the palace car asked Peck to see his ticket. Peck showed him the one he had purchased at the office at Utica. The conductor of the car informed him that that ticket was not sufficient; that he must pay extra fare for riding in the palace car. Peck refused to do so, claiming that he was entitled to a seat; that the overloaded condition of the other coaches had driven him into the palace car. The result of the war of words was the stopping of the train and the expulsion of Mr. Peck. On his return home, Mr. Peck brought suit for damages. It was tried a year or more since, and a verdict of $8,000 obtained. The railroad company appealed. The case was sent back for a new trial. In the meantime Mr. Peck had died, but his administrators continued the suit. It was tried, as said above, at the present Circuit, and resulted in a verdict for the administrators of $4,000."

THE mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signatures, is in the form of a cross; and this practice, having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariably a proof of such ignorance. Anciently the use of the mark was not confined to illiterate persons; for among the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The clericus or clerk was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was therefore universal, alike by those who could and those who could not write; it was, indeed, the symbol of an oath, from its sacred associations, as well as the mark generally adopted. Hence the origin of the expression, "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching the character of an oath.

A LARGE number of counterfeits have been discovered on the following country banks: Tens on the First National bank, Lockport, N. Y.; twenties on the First National bank, Plainfield, N. J.; tens on the Central National bank, Rome, N. Y.; tens on the Flour City National bank, Rochester, N. Y.; twos on the Westchester county bank, Peekskill, N. Y., and twos on the Citizens' National bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. All these are well engraved and liable to deceive good judges.

The ONLY HOUSE That Handles
Jenkins's Snow Flake,
Golden Fleece.
The Great White River Flour,
Jenkins's Lilly Mills,
Union Star and Hodson's XXXX.
Roast Coffees,
Sugars, Fish,
Syrups, Teas,
Cheese, Nails,
And Everything in the Grocery Line.
☞ NO CHARGE FOR DRAYAGE.
See my Grocers' Catalogue with Prices in full. No other House in this city furnishes them.

THE Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* relates the following: "Riding along a trail on the crest of a mountain ridge, east of the lower sink of Carson, in 1860, in company with a Piute captain, we came upon an old grave—a mere sunken spot a few feet off the trail. 'There,' said the captain, 'lies one of my men. He was a good man. We buried him there four years ago.' Said we, 'Is he in there yet?' 'No,' said the brave, pointing upward, 'he is there—he is in Pah-ah's country.' 'Now,' said we, wishing to draw out his notions in regard to the immortality of the soul, 'now suppose we were to dig there, should we not find the skull of your man—his thigh bones and ribs?' 'Yes,' answered the Indian, 'we should find these.' 'Then how can he be in Pah-ah country?' 'His bones, his skull and ribs and all his bones are here,' said the captain, 'but his dream is above with Pah-ah.'"

By the extension of the new branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Baltimore, Chicago will be brought one hundred and seventy-two miles nearer the former city.

Roast Coffee Reduced—See My Grocers' Circular and Price Current.

Sent free by mail, with prices in full on all goods. I do not belong to any Ring, and sell goods at their value.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MILLER—A GOOD MAN to grind feed, &c., in a mill. Address E., Commercial office.

WANTED—IRON FOUNDRY—TO Rent with view to purchase, a Foundry suitable for Rolling Mill Castings. Apply to JOHN F. BENNETT, 108 Smithfield street, City.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LOT about 60 by 100 feet, in the Fifth or Sixth ward, Allegheny City. Address J. C. JAMISON & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO SELL—COUNTY AND State Rights for King's Patent Self Adjusting Sash Holders. Superior to every thing in the world for the purpose and most simple. The inventor and patentee can be seen at the office of Croft & Phillips, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa., for ten days. Rights will be sold cheap. This is a rare chance to make a fortune.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—SECOND AND THIRD Story Front Rooms, well furnished, with Board, at No. 148 Third avenue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY TO PURCHASE $10,000 of the stock in a company organized under the manufacturing laws of this State for the purpose of manufacturing an article in great demand and paying from 50 to 75 per cent. profit. $25,000 of the stock has already been taken. To a good, reliable man in want of business this is worthy of investigation. Address BUSINESS, Commercial Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Boilers and Mechanical Supplies. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—MACHINE SHOP AND Foundry at public sale, in Orrville, Ohio, on Wednesday, February 25th, 1874. For descriptive circular address J. C. McCONNELL, Orrville, Ohio. TThs

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK and Fixtures of a first-class Dry Goods and Grocery Store, situated on line of Railroad, easy access to city, having a large trade. Stock light. For further particulars address "Merchant," Livermore, Pa. WS

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—A GOOD NO. 1 WATER-POWER Grist Mill, one-quarter of a mile from the line of the thriving city of New Castle. A splendid situation for doing a large business of both custom and merchant work. Price ($8,000) Eight Thousand Dollars, with easy payments. For particulars address SEGHLER & ZEIGLER, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—DWELLING OF FOUR Rooms, Attic and Cellar, with two Lots on Center street. Also House of 4 Rooms and Lot on Thirty-eighth street. Also, 5 Lots on Liberty avenue, all being situate in the Sixteenth ward. Also, 5 Lots in the Thirty-second ward, all of which will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, No. 121 Second avenue, near Wood street. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., 33 Wood street.

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling House, with Basement, No. 101 Liberty street, Burgess' Row. Apply to JAMES E. LEDLIE, No. 103 Liberty street. tf

FOR RENT—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First avenue and Grant street. For length and terms of lease, inquire of A. D. SMITH, 17 Park street, Allegheny city.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $20 per month. For particulars apply at No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME House, containing 6 Rooms; also large Lot, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. For particulars, &c., apply at the Commercial Counting Room.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE PROPERTY for rent or sale on Locust street, Allegheny, (formerly Manchester), with large Brick House modern improvements, and an acre of ground, has large Grounds, with Fruit and Shade Trees, Stable, Ice House, &c. Inquire at 178 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—IN MONONGAHELA CITY, one of the finest Rooms and best locations in the city, being in the business center, nearest the railroad depot and steamboat landing. Building all lighted with Gas; everything entirely new. The largest and best Room in the city for Dry Goods or any large business. Inquire of J. W. JONES, Monongahela City, Pa.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—The Annual Election for Thirteen Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 2d, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN G. HOLMES, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, February 4, 1874.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—PITTSBURGH AND CASTLE SHANNON RAILROAD CO., General Office, No. 75 Fourth avenue—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, will be held at this office on the
THIRD TUESDAY, 17TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1874, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.,
For the purpose of Electing a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
JOSIAH REAMER, Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, January 27, 1874. TThs

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 57—THE DIRECTORS of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (2½), payable forthwith, at the office of the Company, No. 335 Liberty street, up stairs.
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, February 14, 1874.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Evening subject, "The Looking-Glass." Sittings free and all invited. Sunday School at 2. Children's service on Saturday at 3. Baptismal services next week on Monday and Wednesday nights.

POLITICAL.

☞ SECOND WARD—
THE REGULAR REPUBLICANS
WILL MEET
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,
At the SCHOOL HOUSE, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate a Ward Ticket.
JOS. J. PHILLIPS,
F. J. LOUDIN,
THOS. H. PHELPS,
Executive Committee.

☞ TWENTIETH WARD—THE Republican Voters of the Twentieth Ward, who support Hon. Wm. C. McCarthy, the Regular Republican nominee for Mayor, and who are opposed to Bolters and Disorganizers will meet at the Public School House, in said ward, on Ellsworth avenue, at 7 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY EVENING, the 14th day of February, 1874, to nominate candidates for Select and Common Councils and Ward Offices. By order of
THE COMMITTEE.

REMOVAL.

JAS. A. McNALLY,
Has Removed from No. 134 Wood street to the large and commodious Room on CORNER OF FOURTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET, where he will continue to keep a large and complete stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres,
SILKS AND SHAWLS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Partnership heretofore existing under the name of SMITH & OSKIN, in the Pumping Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. SMITH,
D. OSKIN.
February 12, 1874.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,
JOBBER IN
CANNED GOODS,
231 LIBERTY STREET.

IT MUST BE EVIDENT TO DEALERS THAT THEY WILL HAVE TO FIND A SUBSTITUTE FOR DRIED FRUITS. IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE, EVEN AT THE ADVANCED PRICES, TO PROCURE GOODS THAT ARE SATISFACTORY, AND OF COURSE EVERY DAY, WITH ITS CONSUMPTION, TENDS TO STILL FURTHER REDUCE THE SMALL STOCKS. AS A VERY ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTE WE WOULD ADVISE RETAIL DEALERS TO PURCHASE A FEW CASES OF OUR FRUITS IN TWO POUND CANS, SOME VARIETIES OF WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT PRICES THAT WILL PAY A GOOD MARGIN AND ADMIT OF THEIR BEING SOLD AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A CAN. A PERSONAL INSPECTION OF OUR SAMPLES WILL REPAY DEALERS WHO HANDLE THIS CLASS OF GOODS.

WE HAVE THE
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK
OF
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
IN THE CITY,

AND BY REASON OF OUR LARGE PURCHASES DIRECT FROM PACKERS WE ARE ENABLED TO GIVE VERY CLOSE PRICES.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR AND SELL AT THEIR PRICES,

Sapolio and Hand Sapolio,
The Rising Sun Stove Polish,
Julius J. Wood's Starch,
American Dairy Salt, Small Bags,
Russian Mustard, Horse Radish Flavor.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE
BANNER BAKING POWDER
SO WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN TO ALL DEALERS IN FIRST CLASS GOODS.

WE HAVE A FINE STOCK OF
English and American Pickles,
French Mustard in bottles and kegs,
Jellies, Jams, Peach Butter,
Tomato and Walnut Ketchups,
French and American Sardines.

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Have in Store for Sale WHEAT, OATS, CORN, RYE BALED HAY and STRAW; FLOUR, best brands; BUCKWHEAT and RYE FLOURS, APPLES, APPLE BUTTER, DRIED APPLES, DRIED CORN, CHEESE, CIDER, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.
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GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
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SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at the OFFICE PITTSBURGH FIRE COMMISSION, for the
Building of an Engine House,
On corner Ninth and Bingham streets, South Side, until SATURDAY, February 21, at 12 o'clock M.
Plans and Specifications at T. D. Evans's, Architect, Fifth avenue.
The Commission reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
Proposals to be sealed and addressed
CHAIRMAN BUILDING COMMISSION,
Pittsburgh Fire Department.

MARSHAL'S SALE
By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monongahela Wharf, the Steam tug
STELLA,
Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c.
Libeled, seized, attached, and condemned as the property of Mrs Elizabeth Johnson.
JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.
February 12, 1874.

GEORGE G. M'MURTRY RETIRED from the Standard Nut Company on January 1st, 1874, having sold his interest to the remaining members of said firm, who continue the business as heretofore.
STANDARD NUT COMPANY,
W. H. CASSIDY, Secretary and Treasurer,
February 5th, 1874.

BLACK SILKS!
In addition to our usual Stock of Black Silks, we are showing a full line of a New Brand, CACHMERE DE LYON, (Satin Finish), which for weight, lustre and fineness of texture we think equal to any Silk offered in the market.
Cheney Bros.' American Silk,
AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
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The present occupant will sell the Furniture. Apply to
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WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I offer my ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE at the Very Lowest Figures, consisting of the
Finest French and English
Cloths and Cassimeres.
Will be sold to suit the purchaser, either by the Yard or Suit. These Goods must be sold by the 1st of April, as I intend to retire from business.
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Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
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281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

REMOVAL.
THE MONONGAHELA SAVINGS BANK
Has been removed from No. 119 Carson street to the Building lately occupied by I. B. McVay & Co., CORNER FOURTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET.
Deposits solicited and a General Banking Business transacted.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

THE condition of the streets of our city, in consequence of somebody's apathy or negligence, is simply disgraceful.

CONSIDERED as specimens of irritated loquacity, Col. McClure's speeches in behalf of himself possess a real value for the student of verbal calisthenics.

JENKINS informs us that Stokes's hair has turned white. Now will some ambitious New York interviewer tell us what is the condition of Tweed's conscience?

THESE Congressional plums are out of all proportion to the pudding. Two thousand bills have been introduced and twenty had become laws up to last Thursday. Less talking and more work, gentlemen.

CONGRESS proposes to institute an inquiry into the number of banks which suspended payment during the panic and which certified checks illegally, and to ascertain whether such practices of the certification of checks are now continued.

A SCIENTIFIC contemporary states that the combustion of the gas burners of London, during one hour, produces sufficient water to supply all the wants of a large emigrant ship on a voyage from England to Australia. Then we think of the retorts in Congress, and understand the cause of the people's grief. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ.*

THE Springfield *Republican* feels a breaking out anew of the old marvel at President Lincoln's influence over men. Yes. He was a wonderful man-tamer. His magnetism, which reached from Washington to Massachusetts, being even strong enough to repress and subdue the Ishmaelitish political instincts and tendencies of that paper.

THE editor of the Louisville *Ledger* boasts that it is twenty years since he read the first volume of Bancroft's History of the United States, and that his acquaintance with that author's works began and ended there and then. Now we know the reason of the *Ledger's* cimmerian ignorance concerning the facts and the philosophy of his country's history.

TO DAY is St. Valentine's day. Long before the day when poor Ophelia sang of this patron saint of all true lovers, the feast was of almost universal celebration. Times, however, have changed since then, and yet the observance of the ancient and honorable custom of sending kindly greeting to loved ones on the day sacred to the good old saint, is one of which not the most delicate or fastidious need feel in the least ashamed.

IT is understood that the reason why the *Post* supports Mr. Guthrie for Mayor, is partly owing to the fact that a subscriber to that paper recently complained that it was too material, had too little of the imaginative, which is a mark of genius; whereupon, determined to show what could be done in that line, the editor decided to write some articles setting forth the fitness of the Democratic candidate for the office in question.

BISMARCK has warned Belgium of the danger incurred by giving harbor and encouragement to the Jesuits, and insists that a nation is to be held answerable for the effect of any agitation or discussion within its territory or within its control, which may have a bad effect upon the policy of the government of a neighboring nation with which the former is at peace. This is giving definite shape to a new obligation between nations, which hitherto has only been presented in a vague and irresponsible way.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* deals a more felling blow at the apologists of human slavery, than Garrison or Phillips, in their most heated fever of indignation, ever dealt. Speaking of the colored element in Congress, that paper says: "The negro at his best is kindly and obliging. But he is not, and, considering his origin, could not be, virtuous and truthful." That is all; but it is a stroke which stuns: for if, on all this earthly footstool, there was ever a worse crime than the crime of making it impossible for human beings to lead noble and unsullied lives, we should like to know in what it consisted.

THE depths of personal degradation to which some men will descend for the sake of political preferment, is most strikingly illustrated by the confession of ex Senator Norton, of New York, who says he never received the slightest pecuniary consideration for signing the fraudulent ring documents, and only signed them when he became a candidate for the State Senate, because he did not dare to incur the ill-will of Tweed, Connolly and the other ring thieves who were constantly urging him to put his name to the paper. Were the whole truth known, it probably would be found that Tweed exacted signatures by similar intimidation from many other officials.

THERE are people silly enough to believe that the way to prevent corruption and extravagance is to put the Democratic party in power; but they are not, usually, men who pay much regard to facts. As an instance to the contrary, we submit the following table of the cost of the Legislature, in New York, during the three years last past:

Total expenses of Legislature of 1871......	$422 446 01
Total expenses of Legislature of 1872......	287,854 77
Total expenses of Legislature of 1873......	266,519 38

There is a wide divergence in these figures; but it is easily explained: The Legislature of 1871 was Democratic, and those of 1872 and 1873 were Republican. And this will be found to be the case everywhere. Extravagance and corruption invariably and inevitably follow in the wake of the Democracy, when it gets in power.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notes some large sales of valuable real estate lately made in that city. The property referred to consisted of fashionably built mansions in the best part of the city, which were owned either by Tammany office-holders compelled to an unwelcome settlement of their accounts, or by men forced by the panic into a retrenchment of their expenses. The prices realized, the correspondent notes, were very largely below the rates current before the panic. No figures are given; but the fact seems to be conceded that, while those not forced to sell, hold on to their property at old rates, those who *are* forced, cannot realize anything like old prices. There are plenty of purchasers, waiting to buy at low rates, for investment, which shows that they have faith in the future; but that does not change the fact as to the present depression.

IT HAS for years been an almost universal custom among commission merchants in New York to sell ahead of time. As an inducement to customers to purchase goods in advance of the season, they dated their bills ahead thirty, sixty or ninety days, thus giving them really, in most cases, four months' open account, whereas in giving four months straight, a note is generally required. The folly of thus bridging over their customs was strikingly shown during the last panic, when many houses took care of their notes and allowed their open accounts to wait. It has now been decided by the leading commission houses to wholly abandon this pernicious practice of dating ahead, and to sell on straight thirty and sixty days. This will tend to bring back business to its legitimate channels, and arrest to a great extent the disastrous spirit of speculation which has crippled or ruined so many people during the past and previous financial panics.

AN IMPRESSION seems to be gaining ground at Washington that the matter of deficiency claimed by the Secretary of the Treasury will be settled by increase of taxation, and that the subjects of taxation will not be tea and coffee, but whisky and tobacco. The anticipated deficiency for the fiscal year was $42,000,000, but this has been lessened considerably by the recently increased receipts, and is now estimated at $30,000,000. The tariff bill of the Committee on Ways and Means, as it now stands, regulates the duties on silks by a new schedule, puts the duty back on fruit, repeals the ten per cent. reduction of the act of 1872 on books and other printed matter and artificial flowers, and arranges for a new kind of export bond for distilled spirits. It is reported that the committee intend to insert a provision making the duty on all still wines forty per cent., and possibly to add some new provision to section 73 of the Internal Revenue act of 1868, as amended by the act of 1872, so as to give more speedy return of drawback on exports of tax-paid manufactured tobacco.

A GREAT deal is just now being said and written concerning the Sanborn contract, a compact whereby the government was to recover certain moneys due the United States on internal revenue account. The question now being so widely discussed is an old one. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that in November, 1872, Secretary Boutwell made a contract with a Mr. Elbert, of that city, for the latter to recover delinquent internal revenue taxes. The amount to be collected was $100,000, on which the agent was to receive fifty per cent. on the same conditions as other contractors. A contract was also made between Secretary Richardson and John Clark, of Philadelphia, in September, 1873, whereby the latter was to assist in recovering moneys belonging to the United States withheld by certain deceased persons' estates. The sum alleged to be due was $20,000. He was, also, to receive fifty per cent. in full compensation for the gross sum collected. If these compacts were illegal, Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson did wrong in entering into them. And the legality of the methods of procedure is the real question at issue in the now famous Sanborn contract.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Our friends in Allegheny City are passing through the same fire that we have just escaped from; and if we have not given them the full attention their case deserved, they must blame it to the absorbing nature of our own trouble. Now that we are through with our difficulty, we can afford to sympathize with our brethren north of the river.

Mr. Smith received, fairly, the highest number of votes cast for Mayor at the Republican primary meetings held last week. This fact is conceded by those who contested the nomination with him, and it ought to settle the entire controversy in his favor. He is the Republican candidate for Mayor, nominated in accordance with the party rules, and he is honestly entitled to the party support. He has never, we believe, accused us of any special partiality for him; and we cannot, therefore, be suspected of any personal bias in his behalf. He is, to us, the Republican nominee; and that is enough. It is a safe political rule, never to squeal when beaten in the primary contests; and in accordance with this rule, the friends of the other candidates for this nomination owe it to themselves and the nominee to unite cordially in his support.

We concede the many good qualities possessed by his opponent, Mr. Phillips, and the personal strength of the men who back him up in their call upon him to become a candidate; but we never could, and we never expect to be able to, tolerate this thing of stealing into the fold over the fence instead of going through the gate. We stand by the old, legitimate ways of doing things. We respect Mr. Phillips; but this is not the way to get office. Political parties are a necessity in a republican government, and parties can be kept up only by contesting the field at all elections with candidates nominated in the regular and recognized way.

The Republicans have a majority of 2,000 in Allegheny City, as they have demonstrated, time and again. They are, therefore, entitled to govern it, and having presented David L. Smith as their candidate for Mayor, they should support and elect him, or abandon, altogether, their party organization. No party can keep itself up that allows itself to be beaten in such contests, and we appeal to our party friends over the Allegheny to stand by their party organization. It has been their mainstay, in times that are past, and it is their one, reliable hope for the future. Stand by it, like men. The Republican party is the hope of the city, the county, the State, and the nation; and its supremacy and success can be maintained only by keeping good faith with its nominations.

Mr. Smith is an active, energetic worker, and, like Mr. McCarthy, one of the old anti-slavery band. He has the confidence of the people among whom he lives, and that is as strong a personal indorsement as he could well obtain. He will, we have no doubt, make a good Mayor, and we bespeak for him the support of all those Republicans who believe in the supremacy of their principles and the organization which represents them.

POLITICAL FOSSILS.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor is a thing of the past. He belongs to the former ages. He is, to the younger men of to-day, what the plesiosaurus and the megalosaurus are to the animals of the present era. He was an oldish man when McCarthy was a boy; and although intensely respectable, belongs to that class known as Bourbons, who never either learn or forget anything. Thirty and more years ago, Neville B. Craig catalogued him as one of the Royal Family of Pennsylvania—composed of the Wilkins, Dallas and Bache families—and some of them, it was then believed, were always in office, either for life, or as permanently as possible. The name of John B. Guthrie shone prominently in this list, and although that was a generation ago, he managed, we believe, to keep his place until the Republicans came into power in 1861.

He may fairly, therefore, claim our reverence for his venerable age; but does Pittsburgh need his antiquated service in the Mayor's office? Does she not, rather, need the more vigorous rule which follows the possession of younger blood? Old men for counsel, and young men for action. This is a young, thriving, growing, busy, active city, and she needs a Mayor in harmony with her bustling and go-ahead spirit. We respect Mr. Guthrie for what he is; but we want a Mayor for this bee-hive of industrious citizens who is in the hey-day of active life, and not a claimant for a pension.

Mr. Guthrie, we take it, has had his share of office. He has been very well taken care of. When the Democratic party was in power it provided for him, as in duty bound, but it has passed away, and its barnacles should pass away with it. Let him be content with what he has had, and reconcile himself to the inevitability of his defeat. Havemeyer, it is said, was a good Mayor, in New York, twenty years ago; but the Havemeyer of to-day is a total failure. He has lost the energy and clear-sightedness of his youth, and is attempting to govern the New York of 1874 with the traditions that prevailed in 1854. He is, consequently, a failure—a miserable, contemptible failure; and we mean no disrespect to Mr. Guthrie when we say that we do not want a repetition of the Havemeyer experiment in this goodly city of Pittsburgh.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

A local German contemporary devotes nearly a column of yesterday's issue to a criticism of an article on the subject of "American Religion," which appeared in the Commercial of Thursday. Since the article seemed to our neighbor worthy of criticism, one cannot but regret that it did not also seem to him worthy of being read with such attention as to be understood. Certainly to an attentive reader it must have been manifest that when writing generally of American religion and claiming for it useful influence in moulding American institutions and character, we intended to indicate not alone or even chiefly the present time, but the entire history of the country. Neither precise discrimination of historical periods nor elucidation of religious tendencies had any place in the article. It was, moreover, taken for granted that all intelligent readers possess at least some ideas, however vague, of the prevalent type of American Christianity. Partly as the result of early Puritan influence, and partly in consequence of the entire absence of a State church, religion has always in this country been apprehended by the average understanding as an intensely personal, individual affair. It has always, for the most part, been conceived as consisting not only in certain doctrines but in certain spiritual exercises of which consciousness takes cognizance, and which constitute the foundation and source of certain observances and of certain lines of conduct and living, generally recognized as appropriate to and characteristic of those who profess to be Christians. While different sects have somewhat differed from one another in respect to the rigor or laxity with which they have preached or exacted conformity to the general standard, it is undoubtedly true that the notion of Christianity thus rudely expressed, has never ceased to be the prevailing one among American Protestants, while in the old countries of Protestant Europe the great multitude even of religious people have been satisfied with a much less definite conception of the faith. Among many, and especially in some periods, the sacramental system has prevailed, the effect, the beneficent effect, of which, say some, is to relieve the individual of anxious concern and questionings about his own spiritual state. Among others, especially during certain periods, mere dry, ossified orthodoxy has prevailed, its ministers being content to preach sound doctrine, and to regard its acceptance by their hearers as satisfactory evidence of their being in a healthy spiritual condition.

Now it would be safe to infer that whenever in a monarchical country either sacerdotalism, that is, sacramentalism, or dry, osseous orthodoxy prevailed, the clergy and the ruling classes would be, if not hostile, at least indifferent to the education of the people. And this inference is completely sustained by history. As to England, Herbert Spencer has lately directed attention to the very modern interest of the English clergy in popular instruction, and every one is familiar with the relation between religious vitality and popular instruction in Scotland. A still more striking illustration, however, is the one we incidentally referred to the other day—the zeal with which German pietists have always labored in promoting the education of the people.

While our German neighbor pleases himself with the purely gratuitous and groundless fancy that in our remark on the subject we confounded the historical use of the word pietist with the slang term so often in the mouths of ignorant or half-educated German journalists of the present day as a term of reproach, he betrays his own exceedingly imperfect knowledge of the subject on which he dilates. Dr. Keller in crediting pietists with successful activity in the cause of popular education intended, as more than once appears in his book, to recognize religious earnestness as the inspiration of their labors. In German theological literature, with which apparently our neighbor has slight acquaintance, the word pietism is frequently used to denote not only the particular system and methods of Spener and Francke but the religious tendency which in Great Britain and the United States is justly characterized as a remnant or modification of the old Puritan religious sentiment. Though in some sense Puritanism is doubtless dead among us, it has left a very deep impression upon American religious thought, and no one can look into the writings of the Swabian school of pietists, formerly much read by American clergymen, without perceiving how closely the two religious tendencies agree. It is therefore certainly a significant fact that in nations so far apart and so unlike each other in character and circumstances the religious development should be marked by the same decided tendency in the direction of the education of the people.

Neither formerly nor now do we attempt anything more than to indicate facts and their obvious implication. We have nothing to say about the deterioration or evil outgrowths of the religious tendency in either case. The alleged hypocrisy of so-styled "Christian statesmen" and the fanaticism of less exalted professors seem to us quite irrelevant to any rational or decent treatment of the subject.

THE ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.

The *Mail* is making fierce attacks upon David L. Smith, Esq., the regular Republican nominee for Mayor of Allegheny, but neither Mr. Smith's character nor his chances for election are likely to be damaged in the least by indiscriminate onslaughts from that quarter. The nominations were open to all; the balloting was conducted under the Crawford county system, and Mr. Smith was regularly nominated, as appeared from the returns made to the City Executive Committee. The canvass was gone into under the well understood rules of the party, and every good Republican should give his earnest support to the nominee.

WHEN—especially in a community distinguished, like Pittsburgh, for its unswerving fidelity to the interests of liberty and humanity, two or more candidates for office at the hands of the people arise—other things being equal, the claimant whose record shows best for patriotic service and sacrifice in the cause of his country, is clearly the best entitled to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. Aside from the important fact—which of itself alone should have sufficient weight to determine the result—that, while the claims of the Republican candidate for City Controller are based on reliability of character, proved business capacity, and protracted official experience as regards the duties of the office for which he has been nominated, his opponent is a wholly new and untried man, the part which Mr. Snodgrass bore during the war of the rebellion does him marked credit and honor, and ought strongly to reinforce his already stout hold upon the voters of Pittsburgh. Mr. Snodgrass served with distinction in a Pennsylvania regiment during the war, being promoted from the ranks to a Captaincy for meritorious conduct, and receiving an honorable discharge from the government upon the muster out of the Union forces. Far removed as, by lapse of time, we to-day are from the actual abnegations and endurances of those memorable years, we are by no means removed from their still vitalizing and ennobling memories and inspirations; as, we think, will be sufficiently attested by the handsome majority of votes which Mr. Snodgrass will, next Tuesday, receive.

WHERE was Mr. Guthrie in 1861, when the war broke out? Where were his sympathies? With whom did he fraternize in the struggle for national life which began in that year? No one needs to ask such questions about McCarthy. Everybody knows that his heart and hand were with those who labored to save the Republic from extinction; but he would be a bold man who would say that much of his opponent. We do not know that the rebel archives at Washington would, if examined, turn up such condemnatory letters of his as was brought to light in Cushing's case; but we do know that he had nothing in common with those who patriotically laid down their lives in their country's cause. The down-trodden slave was never bettered by prayer or aspiration of his; and the successful abolition of slavery was accomplished against, and not with, his efforts. If the nation had been made of such men as he, there never would have been any fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution to glory over, no national progress to boast of, no victorious flag to cherish; and when the trumpet sounds out in 1876 that the day of Jubilee has come, we want no such man as this for Mayor.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Forney's friend Gray is understood to be writing an elegy on the graveyard of his political aspirations.

Yale fellows well met. The new Chief Justice is to be invited to a welcome dinner by the alumni of Yale College who live in Washington.

An Eastern paper defines a prima donna as "a compound of vulture and nightingale." It means she preys and sings, which is much to her praise, and speaks highly of her talons.

New Yorkers are discussing the question whether taking a bath causes death. Why don't they appoint Dana a committee of one to test the matter by actual trial?

A number of publishers of obscene literature have been arrested in Chicago. The *Times*, however, is still issued.

The South Carolina colored politician has invented a new word for the times—"insinuendo." Make room for it, O! Unabridged.

Yesterday an old toper, learning for the first time that the women in Ohio are emptying barrels of whisky into the gutters, pathetically exclaimed, "What happiness to be an Ohio gutter."

An Indiana Reform candidate denounces the administration "for taking the tax off pianers, wat we don't use, and keepin' it on whisky, wat we do."

A sage Detroit paper reviews "*Blackwood's* for the quarter beginning in January." This is the only instance on record of a quarterly published once a month for more than half a century.

The Legislature of Maryland is seeking to interfere with the sacred rights of its citizens. A bill has just been introduced to "prevent the carrying of weapons while attending places of divine worship!"

One of the most blatant rebel editors in Texas has been appointed Superintendent of the Blind Asylum. Very appropriate—a politically blind man to teach the physically blind.

An association has been formed, called the "American Railway Literary Union," for the purpose of banishing improper literature from railroad trains in this country.

The aggregate coinage of the three United States mints during the past fiscal year was 32,523,670 pieces, of the value of $38,689,183.

South Windham, Conn., is undergoing a terrible affliction in the ravages of small-pox. The disease has attacked every house in the village.

The books of the British consul in Chicago show that the direct shipment of grain for the last year, not including flour, from that point to Liverpool, amounted to more than 1,500,000 bushels.

There are over fourteen and a half millions of children of the school age in this country.

Maine is going into the cheese business pretty heavily. Petitions for the incorporation of no less than twelve factory companies are before the Legislature.

The total value of exports from Boston during the month of January was $2,817,124, against $2,469,349 in the corresponding month of 1873.

A Nashville mechanic has invented a freight car seal lock said to be altogether better than anything now in use.

The Island of Ceylon has had its first census taken, from which it appears that the population is 2,500,000. A very curious effect of the census was to cause a large number of marriages, a report having been spread that it was intended to ship all the unmarried people to France.

Weekly payments by government are urged upon the ground that the increased trouble and expense would be trifling compared with the benefits that would accrue to all parties concerned.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the mountain districts of Kentucky and Tennessee is distilling liquors and avoiding the revenue collectors.

It is coming out slowly that the government of the Washington monument fund has been scandalously mismanaged.

The last Marseilles market report shows that there was not a single bale of American cotton among the 9,215 bales remaining in stock.

The amount in the national treasury of Japan is no less than $25,000,000, including the last English loan, and the surplus revenue of 1873 was nearly $5,000,000.

The newspapers generally seem to approve the idea of an intercollegiate scholarship contest.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The revival at Rev. Dr. Pearson's church continues.

Rev. M. J. Montgomery, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Pennsylvania avenue, has had prosperity in his church.

A revival in Johnstown Methodist Episcopal church resulted in the addition of three hundred and fifty to the church, Rev. A. J. Endsly, D.D., pastor.

Rev. A. P. Leonard, of Ligonier, Pa., Methodist Episcopal church has had a fine meeting, and quite a number of additions to his congregation.

Rev. M. M. Shaney, of Florence Methodist Episcopal church, has had three years of prosperity, and is highly esteemed.

Rev. T. H. Colhouer, pastor of the Fifth Methodist church, Soho, is having a good religious awakening in his church.

Rev. J. K. Cramer, of Elizabeth, has been assisting Rev. Isaac Banks, during the week, in the First Baptist church, South Side.

We learn that Rev. J. D. Herr, of East Liberty, has been quite ill for some days.

Rev. L. Maguire, who has been holding meeting at Bingham street Methodist Episcopal church, was taken very ill in church on Tuesday evening last, and is unable to fill his pulpit.

Rev. J. H. Hull will preach in the First Methodist church, Eighteenth street, South Side, on Sabbath.

Rev. J. J. Murray, D.D., pastor of the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, is engaged in a series of sermons, on Sabbath evenings, on "The Future State." He has large congregations.

Rev. J. J. Hays, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, West Newton, is engaged in an interesting work, and closes up his ministry with good success in that place.

Philip Phillips gave a concert at Market Hall, South Side, on Thursday evening last. He is certainly one of the finest singers of the age.

The First Presbyterian church of Steubenville, Ohio, is being blessed with revival influence, as well as all the other churches in the city.

The Fourth United Presbyterian church, Rev. J. Gailey, pastor, at a recent communion received twenty-five members, and a good degree of interest is manifested in the congregation.

Freeport Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. N. P. Kerr, pastor, has had recently an addition of fifty-three members.

One hundred persons united with the Methodist church in Leechburg, Pa., at a meeting held by Rev. George Arblin, this winter.

Rev. J. M. Mason, pastor of the Methodist church, Amity, Pa., is in the midst of a gracious revival with twenty-five seekers at the altar. The community seems to be awakened to a sense of duty. May the good work go on.

Rev. E. K. Squiers, D.D, has resigned the charge of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in this city. We are sorry to hear that Dr. Squiers is thinking of leaving the city. He has many friends who will regret to part with him.

Rev. Mr. Parker, of Greensburg, will preach in St. Mark's Episcopal church, South Eighteenth street, next Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. G. H. Humphrey will preach at the Presbyterian church, South Side, next Sabbath, in the morning on "Excitement in Religion," and in the evening on "Dancing."

Profanity never did any man the least good. No man is richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one to society; it is disgusting to the refined, and abominable to the good.

A number of the clergymen of Jacksonville, Ills., have united in an invitation to Mr. Hammond, the great preacher, to visit that city.

Alexander Clark, of the *Methodist Recorder*, delivered a lecture in the City Hall, Tiffin, Ohio on Thursday evening last, for the benefit of the new Methodist church, of that city. Mr. Clark will preach at the Bellfield Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, to-morrow morning and evening, 15th.

The new Episcopal Church movement, of which Bishop Cummins is the recognized leader, seems to have taken quite a hold in Virginia.

Rev. W. T. G. Shedd, D.D., has been elected Professor of Systematic Theology in Union Seminary, New York.

Rev. Lewis Bailey, editor and proprietor of the *Free Methodist*, published at Aurora, Illinois, died recently, in his forty-first year.

A young Ohio lady has applied for admission to the School of Theology, Boston University. She argues her case well, but the doors of the seminary *won't open* to her.

Rev. D. R. Miller, Endowment Agent of the Otterbein University of the United Brethren Church, pleads, through the columns of the *Religious Telescope*, for the endowment of a lady's professorship in that institution.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, D D., of New York, will deliver his lecture, entitled "That Boy," in the Methodist Episcopal church in Bellevue, Ohio, Monday evening, February 16th. The doctor spends Sabbath, 15th, in Delaware, Ohio.

Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerrin, of Nashville, Tenn., has consented, after solicitation by many friends, to write a history of the work in the "Army of Tennessee," with accompanying incidents, during the progress of the late war, between the United States and the "Confederate States."

Among the Pennsylvania Germans there is a religious sect called the Schwenkfelders. They go behind even the famous "Prayer-book of 1785;" for their principal book is entitled: "Catechisms; or, First Instruction in Christian Doctrine; Needful and Profitable for all Christian Disciples, Young and Old, to Exercise Themselves Therein;" printed at Philadelphia, 1763.

Several of the Sunday schools belonging to the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia have a membership of over six hundred each, and three of them of over one thousand each. The denomination has in the city eighty-one schools, 1,864 teachers, and 26,458 scholars.

Dr. Summers, of the Nashville *Advocate*, thinks that pastors in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, cannot form any catechetical classes outside of the Sunday school itself. He suggests that one Sabbath, at least once a quarter, be used by the pastor in exercising the Sunday school on the Catechism.

Rev. Isaac James, M. D., said to be the oldest Methodist local preacher in America, died January 21st, near Bustleton, Pa. He was born in Radnor, Pa., January 28, 1777. He was eighty-four years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the commencement of his ministry dates back seventy-five years.

The Rev. Dr. Caird, of the Church of Scotland and Principal of the University of Glasgow, is charged with heresy by an elder named Wallace. Dr. Caird is accused of preaching the doctrine that "a man is not responsible for his religious belief." Dr. Caird denies that he has preached any such doctrine.

The Old Catholics of Vienna have petitioned the Austrian government to recognize Bishop Reinkens, the German government having done so. The Vienna Cabinet has refused this request, on the ground that the old Catholics have not been recognized by Austria.

Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, of this city, has accepted a call to the Reformed Episcopal church in Peoria, Illinois. This is another valuable accession to the Cummins movement. Mr. Wilson has been, until now, the rector of an important Protestant Episcopal church.

Earl Russell, in a letter on the ecclesiastical troubles of Prussia, commits his sympathy to the cause of the empire, and says the same principles which led him to ask for equal freedom for Roman Catholic, Jew and Protestant Dissenter leads him to protest against a conspiracy which aims to bind Prussia with chains never to be shaken off.

Rev. Eleazer Smith, for twelve and a half years chaplain of the State Prison at Concord, New Hampshire, says of the three hundred convicts in the prison during that time not one has been taken from any of the learned professions—not one lawyer, physician or clergyman known and recognized as such by any of the associate bodies of any of their professions.

The Bishop of Nismes, France, has received, as a reply to a recent pastoral, two visiting cards, one from Mme. Hyacinthe de Loyson and the other from Hyacinthe Loyson, cure of Geneva, on which are written the following: "With our Christian pardon for the gross insults which you have heaped upon us."

An all day prayer meeting for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the ministers and Sunday school teachers, business men, and all others, was held Wednesday, February 4th, in the Friends' meeting house, corner Mound and Eighth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. During the afternoon three ladies—Mrs. Bishop Clark, Miss Smiley, and Miss Lathrop—acted as conductors of the meeting, serving each an hour. The meeting has resulted in the re-establishment of the morning prayer meeting for business men.

An extensive revival is in progress in the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, New York, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, pastor. This church, which has the largest membership of any Presbyterian church in the United States, had its origin in the humblest sort of way, in a small wooden shanty. It commenced as a revival church, and has never lost its character. In all its history, not a year has passed without a revival of a marked type. The chief men of the organization have always been radical temperance and anti-slavery men, and nearly every male member of prominence is a teacher or scholar in the Sunday school.

In her introductory remarks at her Bible meeting of Tuesday, February 3d, Miss Smiley spoke of three things in regard to her study of the word: 1. A good-typed reference Bible; 2. Cruden's Unabridged Concordance; and 3, The Englishman's Greek Concordance. With these she had prosecuted her studies of the Scriptures, and had seldom had occasion to use or refer to Commentaries. The Bible, she thought, was its own best interpreter.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings, President of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., has resigned his office to the regret of all connected with the institution. During his presidency of seventeen years, over half a million of dollars was added to the property of the University, including four new buildings, and its influence was widely extended.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.

FOR TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.

FOR CONTROLLER,
ROBERT M. SNODGRASS.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

How Applications for Local or Special Legislation are to be Made.

The Governor has approved the act of Assembly regulating the publication of applications for local or special legislation, and it is consequently now a law of the State. The following is a correct copy of the law, which we publish for the benefit of all concerned:

An act regulating the publication of applications for local or special legislation.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That no local or special bill, either to repeal or enact a law, shall be passed by the Legislature unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall be published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state specifically the title and objects of the bill, and shall be published by not less than four insertions in at least two daily or weekly newspapers, one of which may be in a language other than English, once a week for four consecutive weeks, printed in the county, or in each of the several counties where such matter or thing to be affected may be situated; the first insertion to be at least thirty days prior to, and within three months immediately preceding the introduction of such bill into the General Assembly, and be signed by at least one of the parties applying therefor: *Provided*, That the publication in one newspaper shall be deemed sufficient where but one is published in the county or counties aforesaid.

SEC. 2. The evidence of the publication aforesaid shall be by attaching to a bill a copy or copies, as the case may be, of said notice, verified by the affidavit of the owner, publisher, editor or foreman of each of the several newspapers in which said notice is by this act required to be published of due compliance with the preceding section.

SEC. 3. That when such local or special bill shall effect any matter or things situated in any city or borough, said publication shall be in two of the newspapers published in said city or borough of different politics, if so many there be, and if there be but one, a publication in that one shall be deemed sufficient; if there be no newspaper published in said city or borough, then by publication in the newspaper or newspapers of the county in which said city or borough is located, as provided in the first section of this act.

Approved February 12, 1874.

PERSONAL.

A Granger member of the Iowa Legislature, who is also a church elder, happening the other day to fall asleep during a debate, was awakened from his unseasonable slumbers by a vigorous poke in the ribs, administered by a brother Granger, with the intimation that the House was about to vote on the question. Startled from his deep sleep, and forgetful for the moment of his new position, he rubbed his eyes and vociferated energetically: "Lead us in prayer, Brother Cobb!" The effect of the ejaculation may be more readily imagined than described. Roar would convey a faint idea of the laughter that followed.

A few days ago, as Tweed was sitting with his fellow-convicts at dinner, some of the ceiling of the room suddenly fell. The Blackwell's Island doctor looked up and jokingly observed, "that must be some of Garvey's plastering;" whereat Garvey's whilom ring-partner smiled audibly.

A grand-daughter of General Harrison, once President of the United States, is teaching school at Mt. Auburn, and the fact is commented upon as something extraordinary. Why the grand-daughter of a President should or should not teach school is a question that should be permitted to concern only the lady herself.

Fame is to be deserved. Listen to the Sheboygan (Wis.) *Herald*:

"Many of our citizens attended the Italian Opera in Milwaukee, on Monday evening. A lady named Nilsson sang on that occasion, and is said to have done pretty well."

"A lady named Nilsson," indeed! The *Herald* will next speak of a 'gentleman named Washington.'

Sad is the story of Henry E. Bowers, a New Haven youth, who fell in love with an Indianapolis belle at school in New Haven. She went home some time ago, and a correspondence and then an engagement followed; but a few days ago he and a party of friends went to Indianapolis in a palace car chartered for the purpose, with lots of presents for the wedding, but when he got there the girl refused to have him.

Nothing is more certain than that water will find its level. On Christmas day last, at Marion, Ohio, Mr. John C. Water was married to Miss Caroline Level. There is a poem, not by Tennyson, which commences:

"Whatever that girl was set to do,
She done it with a zest;
No matter what her contract was,
She done her Level best."

Virginia is in a blaze of excitement. Governor Kemper is actually to visit President Grant. Indeed, he is on his way to Washington. He may even be at the White House at the present moment. We hope the President and the Governor may enjoy a pleasant time. No doubt they will. Governor Kemper smokes.

Senator Sumner has in his possession a gold watch which was presented by Washington to Lafayette after the battle of Yorktown. Upon it is this inscription: "G. Washington to Gilbert Mortier de Lafayette, in commemoration of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis at York town, Oct. 19, 1781."

SOME question having been raised as to the legality of observing as a holiday the 23d of February (the 22d coming on Sunday), a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* calls attention to the fact that the session of the Legislature of 1873 passed a law covering the point in dispute. That law, after recapitulating all the days of the year set apart as holidays, and to be observed by the general cessation of business, declares that when any of the said days shall occur on a Sunday, the following day, Monday, shall be deemed and declared a public holiday, "and all bills of exchange, bank checks or promissory notes falling due on either of the Mondays so observed as a holiday shall be due and payable on the Saturdays preceding such holidays; and such Mondays, so observed, shall, for all purposes whatever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes, be treated and considered as is Sunday." The act was signed by Governor Hartranft April 2, 1873, and clearly settles the right of the banks to close on the 23d instant.

THE facts brought to light by recent dredging expeditions on the coast of New England seem to prove that in the post-pliocene and champlain periods the coast was at a lower level and the marine climate of Casco Bay was colder than at present, probably about like that of the present Newfoundland or Labrador coast; that at a subsequent period, when the coast had attained nearly or quite its present level, the marine temperature was considerably higher than at present; and that the temperature of these waters has gradually declined, but was still somewhat higher at the period when the Indian shell heaps were formed than at present.

It is believed that under proper restrictions the fisheries of the country can be restored to their original condition. The question whether shad would thrive in fresh water without access to the sea has been tested in a number of the lakes, and shad seven inches in length have been caught in Lake Ontario.

Health's Shield and Protection.

Health is universally admitted to be the most desirable of earthly blessings, yet it is jeopardized as recklessly as if it were of no value at all. Thousands who are compelled by their occupations and pursuits to breath unwholesome air, to expose themselves to violent alternations of heat and cold, and to brave other evils inimical to health and life, utterly neglect to fortify themselves against the dangers which surround them, by a proper course of tonic treatment. For many years it has been a public fact, undenied even by the martinets of the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best antidote to malaria and the finest acclimating medicine in existence. In fever and ague districts, in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics, and indeed in all localities where the conditions are unfavorable to health, this famous vegetable invigorant and alterative has been found a potent safeguard even to feeble constitutions and fragile frames; while as a cure for indigestion, biliousness and all kindred complaints it is confessedly without a rival.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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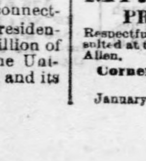
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.



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Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
TThs

Mr. M. CONCANON
PRACTICAL OVEN BUILDER,
Respectfully announces that hereafter he can be consulted at the stand of Albert Warren, successor to George Allen.
Corner Fourth Avenue and Cherry Alley.
January 21st, 1874. M. CONCANON.
TThs

MEDICAL.

Rheumatism and Gout.

Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's.

Dr. Laville's Great French Remedy

A SURE CURE.

Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for month, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; in many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.
2p

PROCLAMATION.

ELECTION Proclamation!

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

I, JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1874, being the seventeenth day of the month, the citizens of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet in their respective Wards, at their usual voting places, and vote by ballot for City Officers and Members of the Select and Common Councils, as indicated below:

One Person to Serve as Mayor,

One Person to Serve as City Treasurer,

One Person to Serve as City Controller.

Said MAYOR, TREASURER and CONTROLLER to serve for three years from the 1st day of February, A. D. 1875, or such time thereafter as may be designated by law.

One person to serve as CITY CONTROLLER for the unexpired term of Robert J. McGowan, resigned.

The Electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Controller's office, in Municipal Hall, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, former office of Orphans' Court, in the Court House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamp Tavern, corner of Penn and Sixteenth streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Public School House, on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Smallman streets; Second precinct to meet at the Public School House, on Smallman street near Thirtieth street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Minersville School House, the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the School House, corner of Miner and Dickson streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House on Fifth avenue, near Brady street known as the Soho School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Sixteenth ward, First precinct, to meet at the Liberty street School House, in said ward; the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the Bloomfield School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, First precinct to meet at the Fortieth street School House, in said ward, the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the Hatfield School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Lincoln School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at [illegible], corner of Frankstown avenue and Station street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twentieth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ellsworth avenue, in said ward, and known as the Liberty School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-first ward of the City of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Lincoln School House, on Frankstown avenue, in said ward; the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at Riverside School House, on Negley's Run road, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-second ward of the City of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Lincoln School House, in said ward; Second precinct to meet at Homewood Institute, on Homewood avenue, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the Electors of the Twenty third ward, City of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School building, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty fourth ward, City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Ormsby, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-fifth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Second precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 2, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-sixth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the First precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 1, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the First precinct of the Twenty-seventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the tavern of Mr. Kreig, in said ward; the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the shop of Adam Cook, at the corner of Holt street and Sarah street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-eighth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, will meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-ninth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the First precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirtieth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the building lately occupied by the Co-operative Store, on the north side of Carson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty first ward of the City of Pittsburgh composed of the Borough of Allentown, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty second ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-third ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Monongahela, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-fourth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-fifth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Union, to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-sixth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty seventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of part of the Township of Wilkins, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and annexed the seal of the City of Pittsburgh.

JAMES BLACKMORE,
MAYOR.

EDUCATIONAL.

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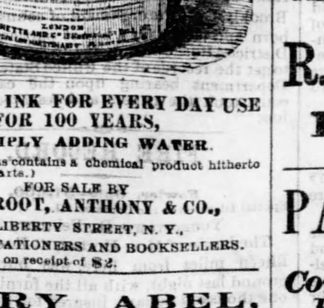
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a MERCANTILE EDUCATION.

For Circulars, write to C. P. DUFF & SONS.
8

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.

The Twentieth Session of this Institution will begin FEBRUARY 11TH, 1874.



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BY SIMPLY ADDING WATER.
(This apparatus contains a chemical product hitherto unknown in the Arts.)
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R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
62 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.,
AND ALL STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS.
Sent, postpaid, on receipt of $2.

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HENRY REA, Jr.,
Receives and sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

DRY GOODS.

William Semple.

BLACK ALPACAS, At 25c, Very Cheap.
BLACK ALPACAS, At 31c, A Good Bargain.
BLACK ALPACAS, At 40 and 50c, Low for these.
DARK and LIGHT DELAINES, At 12½c, New Styles.
DRESS GOODS, At 18¾c, Entirely New.
DRESS GOODS, &c, At 37½ and 50c, Very Fine and Low.
JACKETS, &c. SUITS, SHAWLS And SCARFS.
WHITE PIQUES, NAINSOOKS, PLAIN JACONETS, BLACK SILKS, TURQUOISE, COL'D SILKS, &c.

At $1 50 AN Extra Bargain IN A LYONS BLACK SILK!
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS!

BLACK POPLINS, At 25c, Extra Heavy.
BLACK ALPACAS At 37½c, Very Low.
BLACK ALPACAS At 62½ and 75c, Extra Bargains.
NEW DRESS GOODS, At 15c, Beautiful Goods.
COL'D ALPACAS, At 25c, All the New Shades.
ALL THE FINER GOODS, At Lowest Prices.
REPPS, DELAINES, POPLINS, MERINOS, CASHMERES, BARRED NAINSOOKS, SWISSES, TARLATAINES, &c. BROAD CLOTHS, JEANS, FINE CASSIMERES.

New Spring Goods
ARRIVING DAILY,
AT LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Special Bargains!

Cheaper than Ever!

BUY NOW
As Goods Will Certainly Advance.
Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.

MANY GOOD BARGAINS IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT Marked Down to Still Lower Prices to Close Out.

CALL AND SEE
OUR 12½ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 15 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 18¾ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 20 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 25 CENT DRESS GOODS.

All at about One-half Former Prices, some Splendid Bargains among them.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!
At 8c, GOOD DARK GINGHAMS.
At 10c, WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS.
At 12½c, LONSDALE BLEACHED MUSLINS.
At 8c, SOME OF THE BEST PRINTS.
At 18¾c, GOOD STYLES TYCOON REPPS.
At 25c, WIDE MERINO PLAIDS.
At 50c, ALL-WOOL COLORED MERINOS.

*Furs! Furs! Furs!
Boas! Boas! Boas!
Sets! Sets! Sets!
Muffs! Muffs! Muffs!*

TO CLOSE OUT
At Very Low Prices.

A. W. ERWIN & Co
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP—I HAVE THIS DAY associated with me in the Pig Iron and Commission Business PAUL JONES and D. R. PORTER.
J. W. PORTER & CO.

J. W. PORTER........PAUL JONES........D. R. PORTER.

J. W. PORTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
NO. 98 WATER STREET.
PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of J. A. GRAFF & SON. For the purpose of carrying on a general Produce Commission Business. Office and Warehouse, No. 197 Liberty street.
J. A. GRAFF.
E. A. GRAFF.
Pittsburgh, February 2, 1874.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily. Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

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THOMAS. M. DROWN
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,
1123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

FALL STYLES

SILK HATS!
Broadway and Trade Styles.
Fur, Cassimere and Wool
HATS.
SILK, CLOTH AND FUR
CAPS.
Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.

R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.
P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

PANIC PRICES.
*Comforts,
Blankets,
Lace Curtains,
Upholstery Goods*
GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.
CALL AND SEE PRICES.

H. EDMUNDSON & SON'S.
55 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

William Semple.

Infants' Embroidered ROBES, A New and Splendid Variety.
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, Very Fine, Embroidered and Tucked.
Real and Imitation HAIR SWITCHES, PLAITS, &c.
Embroidered and Tucked PILLOW SHAMS, Lowest to Finest Qualities.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, Embroideries, &c.
Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers and Plumes, Alpaca Waists, White Waists, Colored Waists,
Ladies' and Misses' SKIRTS, White and Colored,
Kid and Cloth Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves.

Infants' Short Dresses, Infants' Small Shirts,
MISSES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, Very Fine, Embroidered and Tucked.
LADIES' AND MISSES' CHEMISE, NIGHT GOWNS.
Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
Pillow Shams, Sheet Shams, Stamped Shams.
INFANTS' AND MISSES' White and Colored APRONS.
Collars and Cuffs, Neck Ties, Mourning Collars,
Infants' White Merino SHAWLS, Handsomely Embroidered.
Ribbons and Scarfs, Corsets, Braces, &c., &c. Hosiery, Notions, Jewelry, Sleeve Buttons, &c.

Fancy Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

Joseph Horne & Co.

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A LINE OF CHOICE AND DESIRABLE GOODS FOR THE
Millinery Trade!
COLORED AND BLACK, TURQUOISE AND MIGNONS, BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS. VELVETEENS, ROSES, BUDS AND BOQUETTE BUNCHES.
NEW RIBBONS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND SHADES, IN GROSS GRAIN AND TAFFETA, AT VERY LOW PRICES!

Notion Trade!
Full Lines Notions and Small Wares.
Embroideries, Neck Ruchings, Collarettes, Linen Collars and Cuffs Hair Switches, Plats, Gloves and Hosiery.

DRY GOODS!
NEW GOODS in the several Departments every day. Full Lines.
Flannels, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Prints, Cassimeres, Repellants and Dress Goods.
Extra Good Value in BLACK ALPACA and PURE MOHAIRS.

77 and 79 Market Street
WHOLESALE ONLY.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

Spring Stock.

*NEW STYLES,
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
ALL GRADES,
LOW PRICES.*

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.
TO *Cash Buyers* OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL
Bargains
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
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New Discovery.
EDWARDS'S
Natural Polish,
The Best Article in the World for all purposes.
It will Clean and Polish anything and everything, from the FINEST GOLD JEWELRY to the worst tarnished LOCOMOTIVE, FIRE ENGINE OR KITCHEN UTENSIL.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a Circular.
27 Sixth Street,
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ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING &
NON CONDUCTING CEMENT
FOR COVERING
STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES
IMPROVED & WARRANTED
W. C. CHILDS & CO. 133 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

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DARK PRINTS, At 6¼c.
Shirting Prints, At 8½c, A Great Bargain.
Crash for Towels, At 8½c, All Pure Linen.
Bleached Muslins, At 10c, A Full Yard Wide.
Huck Toweling, At 15c, Wide and Heavy.
A Splendid Variety OF TABLE LINENS.
Furniture Checks, Cantons, Tickings, Checks, Linen Sheetings, Crashes, Damask and Bath Towels.
Cornices, Window Hollands, Window Blinds, Window Fixings, &c, &c.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

DARK PRINTS, At 8½c, New and Fast Colors.
Huck Towels, At 8½c, All Pure Linen.
Damask Toweling, At 12½c, Beautiful Patterns.
Bleached Muslins, At 12½c, Extra Good Value.
Gray Blankets, At $1 25, A Great Bargain.
Chintzes, Percales, Quilts, Ginghams, Chambrays, Sheeting Muslins, Gum Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins, Honeycomb Quilts, Toilet Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Stair Rods, Tassels, Brackets, Curtain Laces, &c.

NEW GOODS,
AT
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165, 167 and 169
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SOUTH SIDE
Fire Insurance Co.
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Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.

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People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office: N. E. Corner Wood Street and Fifth Avenue.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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Manufacturers' AND Merchants'
Insurance Company,
87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - $250,000.
Assets $343,600 18, Jan. 1. 1873.

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Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL..........$225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
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Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
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Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
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Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.

WM. BAGALEY..........President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS $3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

MEDICAL.

Speedily Cured!

ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Syphilis, Gonnorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time, that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential. Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

Doctor Whittier,
Office, No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Specially treats all Private Diseases. Cures guaranteed. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis (all forms). Also Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Vigor, Mental and Physical Decay, &c., &c., are thoroughly cured, without exposure, or detention from business. Medicines supplied. Confidential consultation free; call or write. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. "True Marriage Guide," 260 pages, illustrated, 50 cents.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.
HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. [illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 13, 1874.

The very disagreeable condition of the streets has kept in doors all who were not compelled to be abroad, and transactions of the day have been limited in amount and but meagerly reported.

The banks evince much caution in accepting paper offered for discount, the wise men composing most of the boards wishing to take at least twenty-four hours to make examination and report. As a result, customers grow restive under what they consider an undue espionage of their affairs, yet, the banks holding the purse strings, they can't help themselves. Too often it happens, and we have some such cases in mind, that only certain pets of the managers of the bank are able to get prompt action on their requests for funds. Some concerns that seemed to go swimmingly through the panic without apparent difficulty, to the astonishment of the public, who are not posted as to how bank boards are run and how special funds are held back from being distributed to creditors, and are kept on deposit for the purpose of helping large borrowers, were undoubtedly indebted to such source for their successful financiering.

Bill brokers of experience know more than they chose to tell, of the way the machine is made to run, but the statement cannot be contradicted that the heaviest losses sustained by our banks have come from just such favoritism to special names that are reputed good, and whose credit is sustained long after the foundation has dropped away.

If a greater disposition to accommodate small traders with moderate loans, rather than to give the bulk of the bank's funds to the large borrowers were shown, the result would be to lesson the losses of the banks and to help industrious men to expand their business in a legitimate manner.

—The stock market is still active although, feverish and largely dependent on the action of the Treasury in its issues and withdrawals of the legal tenders. Speculation now hinges on the volume of the greenback circulation and this is likely to be the case until Congress legislates finally upon the amount of legal tenders to be issued.

A quick decision in this regard would remove a gravely discordant element of trouble and disturbance and would be hailed with joy by all engaged in financial business. It is not so much whether the maximum currency is $356,000,000, or $400,000,000, but it is the constant fluctuation from day to day which causes a corresponding fluctuation in values.

—In the sales of stocks we note some 10,000 shares of Boston, Hartford and Erie. In this specialty a decision has at last been reached in the long pending litigation, instituted in the State of Connecticut, for the object of securing a judicial dissolution of the company, and the forfeiture of its charter; really to wipe the stock out of legal existence. From the Superior Court the case went to the Supreme Court of the State—that of last resort. The latter has now rendered its decision granting the prayer of the plaintiff, and directing an order of dissolution of the company. With this decision ends numerous and tedious litigations concerning the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, which has no longer a legal life, and so we bid good-bye to an old friend, from whose capricious moods we have ourselves turned an honest penny.

—The *Nation* presents the following condensed statement of the phases through which the legal tenders have been passing since their issue. The changing views of the public, as here presented, are wonderfully true:

The evils of delay in dealing with the problem are admirably illustrated by the phases through which the government promises-to-pay have gone, we will not say in popular estimation, but in the estimation of a large body of politicians, since 1864. The greenback, since first issued, has been:

1. An evidence of debt, contracted by a forced loan as a war measure, issued with great timidity and shamefacedness, for a short time only, and soon to be turned into gold-bearing bonds.
2. A very good kind of money as a make-shift, and causing less disturbance in trade and industry than one would have expected.
3. A very useful money, inasmuch as it prevents panics and bank suspensions.
4. The people's money, par excellence, as opposed to gold and silver, the bankers' and aristocrats' money, and as being issued by the people's government.
5. The true American and democratic money, inasmuch as it is only circulated in the United States, and is, therefore, to all probability, the money of the future for all mankind.
6. "The best currency the world ever saw," and one of the happiest and greatest of recent inventions, and capable of being indefinitely improved in quality by being increased in quantity.

As a promissory note, the greenback has gone through the three stages of (a) a note payable at the earliest possible moment; (b) a note payable when convenient; and (c) not a promissory note at all, but a sign of value, and, according to some, a species of wealth.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 13, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
Western Union Teleg'h	76⅝	76⅞	76⅝	76¾	76⅝	76¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	34
Pacific Mail	43⅛	....	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
Adams Express	....	96	....	97⅛	....	97⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	....	77	....	77	....	77
American Express	64	....	64⅛	64⅛	....	64
United States Express	....	71⅛	....	71⅛	....	71
New York Central	104¾	104⅞	....	104⅞	....	104⅛
Erie	....	48	48⅛	48	48¾	....
Michigan Central	....	91⅛	....	92⅛	....	....
Michigan Southern	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛	....
Illinois Central	....	108	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	88¾	....	....	....	88¾
Chicago & Northwestern	58¾	58⅞	58½	....	58⅛	58⅜
Do Preferred	....	75½	76	....	76	....
Rock Island	108	108	108⅛	....	108⅛	....
St. Paul	47½	47⅛	47⅞	....	....	47⅛
Do Preferred	....	73⅛	....	....	....	73
Wabash	53	53	53	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	93⅝	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞	....	33⅞	....	....	33⅞
Union Pacific	35½	35¾	35½	....	....	35⅛
Chicago and Alton	....	110	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....	....	1¾
Harlem	....	129½	130⅛	130⅛	....	130⅛

—Luther S. Kauffman, banker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds from the latest advices by telegraph:

GOVERNMENTS.

Gold	112⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	120
5-20s, 1862	117⅛
5-20s, 1864	119⅛
5-20s, 1865	119¾
5-20s, new	119
5-20s, 1867	119⅞
5-20s, 1868	119⅜
10-40s	112¼
10-40s, coupons	115⅛
Currency 6s	116⅜
New 5 per cents	113¼

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	51⅛
Penna. Scrip	97¼
Reading	57⅜
United Co.'s N. J.	123
Oil Creek	18¼
Lehigh Valley	60
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92
Central Transportation	43¼
Empire Transportation	50⅛
P. C. and St. Louis 7's (bid)	69

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 13, 1874.

REMARKS—Rain over head and mud and water under foot are not by any means conducive to a brisk market. Such was the condition of affairs during the entire day, which had the effect of largely increasing the volume of trade in almost every department.

That there will be a rise in the waters is now a foregone conclusion, its height being the only question in doubt. This being the case, ice dealers will have to "wait and watch for the good time coming."

If the magnates at Washington could hear the views of the practical business men on the currency question, they would cease speech-making and settle the matter one way or the other at once. Then business men could shape their courses accordingly.

We have little or no change to note in prices. The recent decline in roasted coffees is still adhered to, and sales are made at the reduced figures.

The grain market presents no new features worthy of special mention. The receipts of choice wheat are scarce up with the demand by the mills, which take all offering. Corn and oats are in fair supply, with a better inquiry. Barley is arriving freely, but mostly on brewers' orders. Rye is not much sought after.

With regard to the flour trade, it remains *in statu quo*. The stocks on hand are ample and the receipts liberal. Prices show no signs of dropping, and holders do not seem inclined to make concessions to affect sales.

The fruit and vegetable trade is unusually active for the season, and should the weather prove propitious, large receipts of apples, potatoes, etc., may be looked for for the next few days.

There is a better demand for clover and timothy seed as the spring season approaches, and many farmers are taking advantage of the market to lay in their stocks.

When butter will be in good supply and sell at "living" prices we are not seer enough to foretell. Perhaps, not until the grass grows in the spring.

As before noticed, there has been a sharp advance in cheese, and as most of our city dealers are well stocked, they are in nowise displeased with the situation.

Bacon and provisions continue quiet, firm and unchanged in prices. As we have remarked before, stocks held by dealers are full and complete, having been purchased and secured with a view to meet the wants and tastes of this market.

The supply of potatoes falls below the demand and the late advance is still maintained, though it is thought the present mild weather will have the effect of increasing the receipts, which will reduce prices.

Below will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	954	Apples, bbls	419
Corn, sks	1,284	Wheat, sks	1,725
Barley, sks	1,151	Rye, sks	952
Oats, sks	1,007	Butter, pkgs	143
Bacon, tcs	20	Potatoes, bush	1,650

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Sales of choice apples at $4 00@4 50; inferior $2 75@3 00 ℔ bbl.

ASHES—Soda ash, common 3¾@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 60@70c ℔ gal.

ALES—X $8 ℔ bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 ℔ bbl; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals $22 75a 22 24; bbls 41 gals $42 25a42 75; hhds, 68 gals $62 50 a65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles $3 ℔ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ℔ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A Burke, $3 ℔ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ℔ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ℔ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market unchanged at the following figures: Hams, sugar cured extra ℔ lb, 13c; shoulders, extra sugar cured ℔ lb, 9¼c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ℔ lb, 16½c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured ℔ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders ℔ lb, 8¼c; bacon rib sides ℔ lb, 9¼c; bacon short rib sides ℔ lb, 9¾c; bacon clear sides, 10¼c ℔ lb; mess pork ℔ bbl, $15 75; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ℔ lb, 10¼c; refined do for summer use, in half bbls, 11c ℔ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11c ℔ lb; lard, refined, in 3 lb caddies, ℔ lb, 12¼c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ℔ lb, 12¼c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13¼c; refined do in 5 lb pails, ℔ lb, 12¼c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 15c; ham sausage, 20c.

BUTTER—We quote strictly prime table butter at 35 @40c; choice 30@35c; fair 28@30c; common 12a18c.

BEANS—Choice white navy at $3 00@2 50 ℔ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red and red topped at 5½@6¼c: fair to good green 7¾@8¾c; hurl 9¼@10c ℔ lb.

BORAX—Prices unchanged at 25c ℔ lb.

BROOMS—No 2, $2 ℔ doz; No 3, $3 50 ℔ doz; No 4, $2 ℔ doz; No 5, $3 25 ℔ doz; carpet brooms $3 ℔ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c ℔ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans ℔ doz at $1 60; ½ do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb bxs, ℔ lb, 40c.

CARBON OIL—Sales f. o. b. at works at 13¼c with the usual advance on small lots from store.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2 ℔ cans, ℔ doz, $2; 2 lb peaches, ℔ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, ℔ doz, $2 50; Winslow's corn $2 95@3 00 ℔ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ℔ doz; 3 lb tomatoes, ℔ doz, $2 28@2 30; 3 lb peaches, ℔ doz, $3 50; 3 lb pumpkin, ℔ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE—Ohio dairy at 12¼@15c; prime Ohio factory, September make, 15¼@16c to the trade, and 16@17c in a jobbing way; young America 18c; Nutmeg 17c. Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer 16@16c.

CIDER—$6 to $9 ℔ barrel according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—10 to $13 ℔ bbl; $3 50 to $4 ℔ box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 ℔ case of four dozen packages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit, 11¼c; ginger snaps, 12¼c; oyster crackers, 7c; soda crackers, 7c; sugar crackers, 9¼c; butter crackers, 7c; water crackers, 7¼c ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Youghiogheny, $1 95@2 00; Beeson's Phœnix, $1 50@2 00; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Rosedale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $2@2 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples 8@10c; prime peaches, halves 14@15c; peeled 18@20c; blackberries 14@15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6@6½c ℔ lb.

EGGS—Are weak at 20@22c for strictly fresh; pickled 15c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market remains firm and unchanged. We quote as follows: St. Louis $9 50; fancy Indiana $8 75; choice Ohio $8 25; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7@7 25. Rye flour $5 50. Corn meal $3 50. The market is reported rather dull.

AXLE GREASE—Sales are reported as follows: Barrels ℔ lb 6c; ¼ do ℔ lb 6¼c; ⅛ do ℔ lb 7c; kegs ℔ lb 8c; cans 3 lb ℔ doz $2 50.

FISH—No 1 extra mess mackerel $36; No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackrel $10; split Labrador herring $8@9; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $7@7 50; large Georges codfish $7@7 50 ℔ 100; medium Georges codfish $6 50 ℔ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ℔ box; No 1 35c ℔ box.

FEATHERS—No 1 78@80c ℔ lb; No 2 C 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—Following are the corrected figures of the market at which sales are now made:

Coffee—Green, choice, 34c; prime 33c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 38 to 40c. Roasted coffee—In papers 35c; in bulk, 34¼c; Java 42 to 43c.

Tea—Young Hysen, 50c@$1 10 ℔ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial, 50c@$1 ℔ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 ℔ lb; Oolong, 25@85c ℔ lb; fancy, $1 ℔ lb; Souchon 25@85c ℔ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex. C, 10¼c; Standard B, 10½c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11¾c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans, 75c; choice, 80c, and scarce; old or p, 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Dirps, 65c; lower grades, 45@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9@9¼c; Patna, 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—As before remarked, the stocks are light of wheat, and the mills take all good lots. We quote as follows: Red winter wheat $1 60@1 65, and $1 65@$1 75 for amber and white. Oats—Prime white 54@56c, and mixed 50@52c. Corn—Prime yellow, shelled, old at 78@80c; mixed 68@70c; old ear 78@80c; and new prime at 70@72c; new shelled, 73@75c. Rye $1 05@1 10; barley, No 2, $1 65@1 70.

HONEY—Choice clover 40c ℔ lb; buckwheat 30@35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50a5 25 ℔ bbl.

HOPS—1873's 48@50c ℔ lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 15@19c.

HAY—Baled on wharf and track $18@22 ℔ ton; loose on wagon $25@28.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5.

ONIONS—Sales at $6 00@7 50 ℔ bbl, the latter for silver skins.

LARD OIL—Winter strained 80c ℔ gallon; fall 75c.

PEAS—$1 65a1 75 ℔ bushel.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows quoted at $1 35@1 40 ℔ bushel in a jobbing way, and $1 45@1 50 on track.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supplied at $6 ℔ gross.

SALT—By the car load $2 60 ℔ bbl; in a jobbing way $4 85 ℔ bbl.

RAGS—Sales at 2¾@3c ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Flaxseed $1 90@2 00; timothy seed $3 50@3 75; clover $5 50@6 00; ℔ bushel.

WHISKY—Market firm at $1 00@1 03 ℔ per gallon for highwines.

TALLOW—6½@7c ℔ lb.

GAME—Squirrels $1@1 50; per dozen; rabbits 30@35 per pair; venison saddle 15c ℔ lb, whole deer 7@10c; quail $1 75 ℔ dozen; wild turkeys $1 50@2 50 each; turkeys 14@16 ℔ lb; chickens 10@12c ℔ lb; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ℔ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 14, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil market yesterday was weaker but no lower. Holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales; they contend that prices are as low as any reasonable dealer can expect. The rates at Parkers were: Union $2a2 10, United $1 90 at 95 per barrel. Below will be found the transactions that were reported at

PARKER'S.

7,000 bbls Union	$2 00@2 10
5,000 bbls United	1 90@1 95

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation, prices at the works being the same as the day previous, with sales by the car load at 13½c per gallon.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 14¼c; February 14¼c; March, first half, 15c, last half 15½c; April, first half, 15¾c, last 15¾c.

New York—Spot 15a15¼c; February 15¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet, with sales city $1 75; country $1 70.

TITUSVILLE, February 13.—The "Courier" says: The market opened on upper road at about $2 00, but advanced 10c, when it declined again, and at the close $2 00 was bid and $2 05 asked. At Parker's, in the evening, $1 25¼ was the ruling figure, but buyers had withdrawn. Union pipe $2 10a 2 32½; closed quiet. Sales:

800 bbls, upper road, spot	$2 00
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 05
500 bbls, upper road, spot	2 07½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	2 05
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 00
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot, Union	2 10
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot, Union	2 10
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot, Union	2 10
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot, Union	2 00
3,000 bbls, Parker's, spot, Union	2 10
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 95
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 95
1,000 bbls, Parker's United	1 90
1,000 bbls, Parker's United	1 90

PARKERS, February 13—Market quiet and steady; United $1 90al 95 bid; Union pipe $1 95a2 00—$2 10 asked; Karnes 1 85al 90 bid.

OIL CITY, February 13.—Market weak at $2 00.

ROUSEVILLE, February 13.—Market quiet and no business; quote at about $1 95.

TIDIOUTE, February 13.—Market quiet at $1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 13.—Market quiet and steady at $1 95a2 00.

TITUSVILLE, February 13.—Market not opened yet; no disposition shown to operate by either buyer or seller. In the absence of sales we quote at $2 00a 2 05.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Market quiet; S. W., 14¼c; crude, 7¼c; cases 19c; sales none; futures: February 14¼c; March 15a15¼c; April 15¼a15¾c.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Closing 12.—For crude in bulk there is an increased demand, with sales 6,000 bbls 7¼; 2,000 bbls each week April and May at 8c; refined 15a15¼c; 2,500 bbls, February at 15¼c; cases quiet at 21a21¼c. Philadelphia market quiet at 14¼c for refined.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bushnell	Standard O W	943
Owner	Peerless O W	474
Bushnell	Lilly O W	468
Stevenson	Liberty O W	389
H & B	Citizens O W	468
Bushnell	Citizens O W	465
Owner	Peerless	475

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Cars.		Cars.
Standard O W	389	Liberty O W	389
Peerless O W	949	Citizens O W	1,033
Lilly O W	468		
Total			3,682

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	650

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
C C Beggs & Co	Boyd & Thompson, N. Y.	65
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Bros, Phila	197
Total		262

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 14, 1874.

The market for pig metal remains about the same as at date of last report, and the sales were confined entirely to lots offered below the regular market price.

There seems to be a complete stand off between the producers and consumers. Most of the latter appear to believe that there cannot be any advance beyond present prices, while some profess to believe that the price will be lower in March, April and May than now. On the other hand, the producers say pig iron cannot be made and placed in the market below present price without positive loss, and therefore there is no danger of an over production, and they argue that, unless the consumption (which is now very large) is much reduced, there will be no difficulty in maintaining present rates, and many of them expect an advance of at least $2 to $3 per ton.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

500 tons gray neutral	$30 00—6 mos
200 tons No. 3	27 00—cash
170 tons, a mixed lot	28 00—4 mos
150 tons gray forge red short	31 00—4 mos
100 tons, a mixed lot	28 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 gray forge	32 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge neutral	31 50—4 mos
100 tons close gray and mottled	29 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	33 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons gray forge neutral	$30 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	41 00—6 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00—4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

200 tons gray forge	$30 00—6 mos

CHARCOAL.

10 tons No. 3 Hanging Rock	35 00—4 mos

BLOOMS.

20 tons No. 1	$75 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1	90 00—6 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	15	J Reamer, m	6
Anderson & H, m	7	Zug & Co, m	4
J W Porter, m	9	Jones & Laughlins, m	1
Loomis & Co, m	1	P D Nicols, m	3
Lindsay, McC & Co, m	12	Lewis, B, D & Co, m	1
Graff, B & Co, m	10		
Total			60

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	15	Caughey & H, o	2
Lucy F Co, o	2	Reese, G & W, o	2
McKnight, P & Co, o	6	Pitts Bolt Co, o	1
McKnight, D & Co, o	1	Isabella Fur Co, o	1
Spang, C & Co, m	2		
Total			42

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Jno Moorhead, m	9

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 57al 65; amber $1 74 al 76. Rye is good demand at 96c. Corn dull; yellow 76a78c; white 81a83c. Oats dull; white 58 a61c. Whisky dull at $1 01. Crude petroleum 12c; refined 14¼c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana $1 55a 1 65; western spring $1 45al 55. Rye quiet. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter strong and active. Coffee dull and nominal at 24¼a26¼c. Whisky dull at 99c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 13.—Cotton dull at 12¾a 13¾c. Corn 74a75c. Oats 60c. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 01.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, February 13.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1 68. Corn steady at 80c. Oats—State held at 58c. Barley quiet.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn, oats, lard and bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 13, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week to this time have been fair both of through and way stock. The market has ruled fair; trade moderately active on best grades at ¼c advance. Very little stock went forward in first hands. Not much change in common grades. Most everything sold and market closes firm at the following rates:

PRICES.

Extra cattle, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; prime cattle, fine and smooth, $5 90 to $6 00; good cattle, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; fair cattle, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 25; common, $4 00 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs this week so far have been heavy and in quality common. The feeling not so good as at the first of the week. All grades off, prime 10 to 25c since Monday, common from 25 to 75c. A great many light thin hogs offering at present, which are hard to sell at any price. A good many of the common grades remain unsold. Most of the prime grades cleaned up and shipped out. Market dull at the following prices:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 30 to $6 40; prime Philadelphia, $6 00 to $6 25; good mixed, $5 75 to $5 90; Yorkers, $5 30 to $5 40.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. The quality mostly common grades. Market active and prices a shade higher than last week. Most all the stock shipped out. Trade closed firm at the following

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $6 25 to $6 35; prime 95 lbs fine wool, $5 90 to $6 00; prime 90 lbs fine wool, $5 75 to $5 80; good 85 lbs fine wool, $5 25 to $5 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1874.

Customs receipts $523,000. Treasury disbursements $61,000. Imports of dry goods for the week $3,959,113.

MONEY

easy at 4a5 per cent.

GOLD

ranged at 112⅛a112⅜, and closed firm at the latter price. Carrying rates 2a7. Borrowing flat. Clearings $39,000,000.

STERLING

quiet and firm at $4 85 for sixty days, and $4 88a 4 88½ for sight.

GOVERNMENTS

strong.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120⅛	5-20s, '67	119⅞
5-20s, '62	117⅛	5-20s, '68	120¼
5-20s, '64	119⅛	New 5s	113¼
5-20s, '65	119¼	10-40s	115⅞
5-20s, '65, new	119	Currency 6's	115⅞

STATE BONDS

quiet and strong for Tennessees, but balance steady.

Missouri	93⅛	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, old	82⅜	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	83⅛	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	44		

STOCKS

generally quiet and steady, with slight changes. The exceptions were Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, which advanced 2¼, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1¼. Sales between ten and two o'clock 78 000 shares, of which 13,000 were Western Union, 14,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Lackawana, 16,000 Northwest, 7,000 Lake Shore. Northwest evaded all attempts to force it below 58⅛.

Canton	78	St. Paul preferred	74
W. U. Telegraph	76⅝	Toledo & Wabash	53⅞
Quicksilver	34	Do preferred	72
Adams Express	97⅛	Fort Wayne	93⅝
Wells, Fargo & Co	77	Terre Haute	14
American Express	64⅛	Do preferred	33
U. S. Express	71⅛	Chicago and Alton	110
Pacific Mail	43⅝	Do preferred	115
New York Central	105⅛	Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞
Erie	48⅞	Cleve, Col. and Cin.	84⅞
Do preferred	76	Burlington & Quincy	110⅛
Harlem	130⅛	Lake Shore	83⅝
Do preferred	130	Panama	34
Michigan Central	91⅞	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh	88⅝	Union Pacific	35⅛
Northwest	58⅜	Central Pacific bonds	96
Do preferred	75⅞	Union Pacific bonds	86
Rock Island	108⅛	Hartford and Erie	1⅞
New Jersey Central	108	Delaware and Lack	111⅞
St. Paul	52⅝	Bankers' bills	$4 84⅛

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 13, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and lower to sell; shippers not buying.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No 1 spring $1 19¼ al 20; No 2, $1 17¼ cash, $1 18¼ seller March, $1 21¼ seller April; No 3, $1 13¼al 14. Corn dull, closing quiet; No 2 mixed 56¼a56½c cash, 56¼a57c seller March; rejected 52a52¼c. Oats steady and lower, at 42¼c cash, seller March 42¼c; rejected 39c. Rye steady, with moderate demand; No 1, 82¼a83c. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No 2, $1 75al 80; No 3, $1 57al 60.

DRESSED HOGS—Market firm at $6 25a6 30.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 96c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand fair and market firm at $14 cash, $14 10 March. Lard—demand fair and market firm at 8¾c cash, 9¼c April. Bulk meats steady, with moderate demand; shoulders 5¼c; short rib middles 7¼c; short clear 7¼c, all loose spot.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton dull and nominal at 16¼c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $5 75a6 25; white wheat extra $7a8 60; St. Louis $6 75a11. Whisky steady at $1 01. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring $1 52al 53; No 2 Milwaukee $1 54al 56; winter red western $1 62; Northwestern spring $1 53. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; new western mixed afloat 77a80c; new yellow 80a81c. Oats dull and lower; mixed western 61a62c; white western 61a63c. Coffee quiet and firm. Hay, hops and groceries quiet and unchanged. Crude petroleum 7¼a7¾c; refined 14¼c. Turpentine heavy at 49c. Eggs firm at 20a25c. Pork heavy at $15 37a16 25 March, $15 50 April. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles dull at 8.5a8 9 16c. Lard firmer; prime steam spot 9¼a9⅝c, March 9 7 16c, April 9¾a9 9-16c. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Beeves—Fresh receipts 600 head, making 2,290 for four days, against 3,220 same time last week. Quality poor to prime, all natives; market fair at unchanged prices at $9 25a12 75.

Sheep—Arrivals 1,860 head, or 10,000 for the last four days, against 13,420 same time last week. Among the offerings were some extra fine stock, which brought high figures; ordinary and common ruled dull; quotations $5 25a8 25, with two car loads at $8 57a8 50.

Swine—Receipts 1,660 head, making 13 290 for four days, against 20,100 same time last week. No live on sale; dressed dull and weak at $7a7 72 for city, and $6 75a7 for western.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Flour in fair demand and steady; superfine $4 87a5; superfine extra $5a5 25; treble $6 20a7 50; family $8a9 50. Corn in fair supply and demand; white 73a80c; yellow 85c. Oats quiet at 62a63c. Bran in fair demand at 97½c. Hay dull and firmer; prime $19; choice $22. Pork dull at $16. Bacon dull and offering at 7¼a 9¼a9¾c. Hams 17a17½c. Lard scarce and firm; tierce 9¾a10c; keg 10¾a10¾c. Sugar—fair to good fair 6¾a7¼c. Molasses dull; inferior 25a30c; common 47c; fair 50c; prime 60c. Whisky in light supply and fair demand; Louisiana $1 00, Cincinnati $1 04. Coffee firm at 24¼a25¼c. Cornmeal scarce, active and higher at $4a4 05.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—Cotton steady with moderate demand at 15¼c. Flour, corn and barley dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined at $1 47al 48. Oats steady at 46a54c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 02al 04. Pork dull and nominal at $15 00a 15 12. Lard dull and nominal; 8¾c for steam; 9c for kettle. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear 7¾c. Bacon a shade easier; shoulders 7c; clear rib 9¼c; clear 9¾c. Hogs dull and unchanged; receipts 2 340 head; shipments 1,430 head. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 95c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Wool in improved demand, firm and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 56¼a58c; extra 55a57c; medium 55a57c; coarse 45a50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 50a52¼c; medium 54a55c; coarse 45a50c. Combing washed 62¼a65c; combing unwashed 42¼a43c; Canada combing 62a65c. Fine unwashed 36a38c; coarse and medium washed 35a38c; tub washed 54a57¼c. Extra and merino pulled 45a50c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 13.—Cattle—Receipts 884 head. No sales reported.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,200 head. Market heavy; western sheep $5 50a6 50; choice lots a shade higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; total for the week 23,300, against 23,900 same time last week. Market dull and lower; Yorkers $5a5 50; heavy hogs $5 75a 5 90.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 13.—There was a moderately active business with commission houses to-day in staple cotton and woolen goods, prints and dress fabrics. Best makes of brown and bleached cottons in short supply, and firm in price, but lower qualities less steady. Fine cassimeres and suitings, doing well. Black alpacas and mohairs more active. Ribbon auction sales commence on Tuesday next.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 23; No. 2, $1 19¼. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 2, 40¼c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 mixed 56¼c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No. 1, 72c. Barley quiet; No 1, 75c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, February 13.—Cattle—The market opened tame with an advance of ¼a¼c asked; supply 85 cars short of last week; quality better, best brought $7 25, live weight. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 13,800 head. Ruling prices for sheep, common to fair, $5 00a7 50; extras $7 75; extra lambs $8 50.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 13.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; amber Michigan cash and seller February $1 47, seller March $1 48, seller April $1 53. Corn dull and declined; high mixed seller March 64a64¼c, seller May 67a68c; low mixed 62¼c; no grade 56c. Oats dull and lower.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—Cotton quiet at 15¼c. Flour and wheat nominal. Corn quiet at 68a70c. Oats quiet at 55a70c. Pork easier at $15 12. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders easier at 6c; clear rib 8c; clear 8¼c. Bacon quiet at 7¼a8¼a9c. Lard 9¼a 10¼c. Whisky 95¼c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 13.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red $1 57; No. 2 offered $1 45. Corn weak and lower; old mixed 69a70c; new do 66a67c. Oats lower; No. 1 State 49c; No. 2 do 47c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Canada	February 14	Liverpool.
Australia	February 14	Glasgow.
City of New York	February 14	Liverpool.
Oceanic	February 14	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	February 17	Liverpool.
Algeria	February 18	Liverpool.
Caledonia	February 18	Glasgow.
Pommerania	February 19	Hamburg.
Europe	February 21	France.
Egypt	February 21	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	February 21	Glasgow.
Great Western	February 21	Bristol.
City of Antwerp	February 21	Liverpool.
Republic	February 21	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	February 21	Glasgow.
Schiller	February 24	Hamburg.
Nevada	February 24	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	February 24	France.
Russia	February 25	Liverpool.
Olympic	February 25	Glasgow.
Holtsatia	February 26	Hamburg.
Victoria	February 28	Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn	February 28	Liverpool.
Adriatic	February 28	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	February 28	Cardiff.

FROM BOSTON.

Hecla	February 14	Liverpool.
Marathon	February 21	Liverpool.
Atlas	February 28	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Indiana	February 19	Liverpool.
Nederland	February 19	Antwerp.
Vanderland	February 25	Antwerp.
Kenilworth	February 26	Liverpool.

FLOUR—

BEST BRANDS OF

Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In Store and to arrive. For sale by

D. WALLACE.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE—24 HRS Ft.	In.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
Cairo	21	8	—0	7	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	16	1	—0	7	S.	Lt. rain.
Davenport	6	8			N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	2	6	+0	11	N. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	3	9	+0	3	N.	Clear.
Dubuque	4	5	0	0	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	8	2	—0	2	N. W.	Fair.
Memphis	18	6	—0	9	N. W.	Lt. rain.
Nashville	13	6	—1	2	S. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	6	1	+0	6	S.	Lt. rain.
Shreveport	21	6	+0	4	N. W.	Clear.
St. Louis	7	6	+0	2	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	35	6	—0	6	S.	Clearing.

S. J. BRONSON, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 13, 1874.

River stationary, with seven feet six inches of water in the channel. Weather rainy. Thermometer 50 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 13, 1874.

River rising, with seven feet two inches of water. J. E. Rankin left for Pittsburgh at 7 A. M; Express, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M. Rained all day.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—River seven feet and stationary. Arrived—Arlington, Memphis; Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Departed—Anna, Tennessee river; Andes, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—River stationary, with a tendency to rise, with eight feet two inches in the canal, and six feet two inches in pass down Indian chute. It has been raining almost without intermission since ten o'clock Thursday night; in consequence of the rain there was but little business done along the levee yesterday. Arrived—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; Messenger, and barges, St. Louis. Departed—J. D. Parker, Memphis; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Louisville, New Orleans. The Louisville received largely here and went into the canal at 12 M.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 13.—Cloudy and raining since five o'clock last evening, with light snow this evening. Wind from west by north. Mercury 54 to 38 degrees and falling. River fallen six inches. Port List: Up—Quickstep, Fayette, Roberts, Cons. B. Church. Down—Charmer, Tarascon, Mary Ament. Business light.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 13.—River receded fourteen inches the past twenty-four hours, with eleven feet eleven inches on the shoals. Raining all day. Departed—A. P. Green, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 13.—Arrived—Lady Lee, St. Louis; Paragon, Cincinnati; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—Lady Lee, Shreveport. Cloudy and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 13.—River falling rapidly. Arrived—Franklin, Cincinnati. Departed—Julia, St. Louis; City of Helena, Vicksburg.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Exchange	Shuman	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA six feet six inches and rising.

Boats Departing this Day.

Cincinnati	Juniata	Brennan, 4 P. M.
St. Louis	Fearless	, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet six inches, and rising fast. From the amount of rain that has fallen a big river may be expected.

THE Allegheny was rising at Oil City last evening.

A NUMBER of towboats are on the way and will arrive to-day.

THE steamer Exporter leaves Cincinnati this day for New Orleans.

THE steamers Esperanza and Mollie Ebert are among the first boats due.

THE steamer Exchange left for Cincinnati and the Granite State for Portsmouth.

"HERE I AM" is the name of a ferryboat plying between Bellair and Benwood.

THE towboat Fearless takes her departure this day for St. Louis and way points.

THE Nick Longworth left New Orleans with about 300 tons, chiefly sugar and molasses.

THE Paragon added 100 tons, ninety coops poultry, and thirty-eight head horses at Evansville.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Capt. Russell, will leave for Cincinnati on Wednesday next.

BUSK, LOOMIS & CO., have eighteen barges loaded with ice at Kingston and fifty-five at Peru.

THE Keokuk northern line will have all its boats touched up soon and got ready for business.

THE towboat Mary Davage, Captain Batchelor, is receiving for St. Louis and will have dispatch.

THE General Council of Memphis has resolved to charge wharfboats the same wharfage as steamboats.

WILL KRALHOEFFER, second clerk of the Kittie Hegler, secured a fat grizzly bear for mine host of the Madison.

THE towboat Wild Duck, Captain Adams, is receiving for St. Louis and way points, and will have dispatch.

THE Arlington discharged 432 bales of cotton and added 126 bales cotton and 165 bags of peanuts at Evansville.

WM. ROSS, late chief engineer of the steamship Hutchinson, aged thirty-eight years, a native of Toronto, died in New Orleans on the 5th inst.

CAPTAIN C. G. PEARCE has sold his new model barge Lillie to R. R. Fleming & Co., of the Cincinnati Coal and Freight Elevator Company, for $3,500.

THE steamer James E. Rankin is announced for Wheeling and Matamoras this day at 2 P. M. For particulars call on Fairman & Henderson on the wharfboat.

THE produce boat of John and Asa Harrey left Memphis Saturday, towing an empty boat, which they contemplate loading with cottonseed for the New Orleans market.

THE towboats John Dippold, Coal City, Boaz, J. C. Risher, Sam Brown, Samson No. 2, Tiger, John Penney, Tom Rees No. 2, Charley McDonald and Hawk arrived since our last.

MEMPHIS.—The "Avalanche" says: Some thirty flatboats still lie at the lower wharf, on nearly all have only remnants of stock on hand. It has been a poor season for the flatboatmen.

CAPTAIN HENRY A. JONES, President of the Cincinnati and New Orleans Packet Line, passed his sixty-sixth birthday Tuesday. He is hale and hearty, and apparently good for another score of years.

TUESDAY night a man named John Whalen, filling the position of roustabout on the General Lytle, fell overboard at Carrollton and was drowned. Every effort was made to save the unfortunate man, but darkness interfered, and all was of no avail.

SAYS the Sioux City "Journal:" "The latest developments in the Upper Missouri transportation contract are to the effect that the contract has been, or will be, awarded to a young man by the name of Hunter, of Pittsburgh, a 'straw bidder for Commodore Kountz,' billy reports always precede these awards."

THE sidewheeler Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and way points. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk is W. S. Dravo, an officer that stands at the head of the profession.

THE pilgrims should visit Captain Dan. Moore's Arlington on her return from Memphis, where there is a splendid field for operations, as the Arlington is the only first class passenger steamer navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers without a bar—all her officers being strictly temperate.

JOHN B. GARDNER, a deck hand on the Lawrence, died of congestive chills, February 7, 1874, and was buried on the Cumberland river, near Marrow Bend creek, above Rising Sun bluff. He resided in Cincinnati, near the foot of Richmond street, in the West End, and has a family somewhere in that part of the city.

ACCORDING to Marshal Packard's card in the New Orleans legal paper, he will sell the Governor Allen to the highest bidder on February 18th, and at suit of John C. Douglas; he asks people to step in by the first Monday in March to show cause why she should not be condemned and sold. Something out of joint in this matter.

STEAMBOATS no longer control the commerce of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, the marine interests there having been nearly annihilated by railroads. Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are of comparatively little value as routes of transportation, while the Red, Washita, White and Arkansas are rapidly becoming less important arteries of commerce.

A PRIVATE letter received from Louisville states that a cask of bacon discharged on the wharf there by the Mollie Ebert was rolled into the river Sunday night, as a means of venting spite on some one. The man was detected in the act, and arrested, and in the Police Court Monday morning, fined $20 and costs, and compelled to pay damage sustained by the bacon, which was fished out of the water.

THE Evansville "Journal," of Tuesday, says: As the Franklin was about leaving Cincinnati, Saturday evening, a man who had taken deck passage for Memphis stepped overboard and was fished out of the river, nearly drowned, by the deck crew and second mate, who used cotton hooks, boat hooks, and other convenient appliances. In their well meant efforts to save the drowning man, they nearly denuded him, and also inflicted a rather severe wound upon his groin. Every attention was given the poor fellow until the boat reached here, when the officers had him sent to the St. Mary's Hospital, they furnishing money sufficient to pay his expenses for two weeks.

THE St. Louis "Times" says: Business was moderately active, especially with the Anchor line. This company's wharfboat presented a lively appearance throughout the afternoon, and for a spell teams had to wait their turn to get on the stages. Agent Love viewed this condition of things with lively satisfaction. The City of Quincy, receiving at the Merchant's wharfboat, was also well patronized and will clear for the South to-day with a good trip. She is getting 35c for flour and 17½c for pound freight, which Commodore Bryson thinks is too low. Flour should never drop below 40c., even when the water is high, much less when there is only seven feet in the river. Steamboat owners continue to talk and make suggestions concerning future operations, and all agree that something must be done, but how to do it and make it stick is the question. "Ah, there's the rub," etc.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

A D Clark, 5 bbls eng oil; Atlantic Glass Co, 60 bxs glass; Kramer & Co, 1 box crackers; J W Meek, 25 cases coffins; Frazer & M, 114 bdls paper; Spang C & Co, 4 cars iron; Myers & A, 48 bdls shovels; Fahnestock & M, 1 bx ware; Lucy Furnace, 11 cars limestone; Graff B & Co, 6 do do; Laughlin & Co, 1 do do; P Hamberger, 100 bdls; M Smith, 24 bdls iron; Dilworth Bros, 1 butt tobacco, lot bxs, 1 bag coffee; Scott & G, 259 sks oats; McCracken & Bro, 4 bbls d apples; Kiel & R, 190 sks oats; T Brady & Co, 100 sacks oats, lot shirts; Beckert & G, 161 bags oats; Loh & Cooley, 1 bbl meat, 3 kegs butter, 4 tubs do, 5 bbls apples; Henry Res, Jr, 3 do do; Voigt, M & Co, 3 do eggs, 1 box poultry; H Riddle & Son, 3 bbls apples, 4 kegs butter, 9 bbls eggs; Johnston & B, 2 cars potatoes; A Sucker, 2 do do; Vangorder & S, 2 do do; W W Palmer, 1 do do; J C Kiser, 1 case goods; White, Orr & Co, 1 do do; S Ewart & Co, 20 do tobacco; Dilworth Bros, 25 do do; Lemon & W, 3 bdls bedposts; Bahmer Bros & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter; M McWhinney, 4 bbls bows; A Guckenheimer & Bros, 46 bbls whisky; S Dinordlinger, 10 do do; A J Neills & Co, 2 cast iron plows; J M Hale, 1 piano; A S Canfield, 4 bbls apples; J H Reed, 150 bbls apples; R Greenoff, lot a h goods; W D Woods, lot a h goods; W D Woods, lot s iron; B H Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 1,200 sks do; F W Jenkins & Bro, 400 do; G A Martin, 15 bgs cloverseed; Scobia, Reed & Co, 5 do do; W Cooper & Co, 25 hf bbls fish; Voigt, M & Co, 10 bbls poultry, 2 do butter; M Lawrence, 1 bx mdse; Wash Feck, 1 bx h ware; Dr A W Sadler, 1 bx books; Schomaker & Co, 10 cases shoulders.

FER ELEVATOR—Black & Hummell, 2 cars wheat, 1 do corn; Marshall, K & Co, 9 do wheat; W J Meek, 4 do rye, 1 do corn, 1 do barley; Pier, D & Co, 4 do; McHenry & H, 1 do oats; Kiel & R, 1 do oats; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 do oats.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—M B Suydam, 160 bgs flax seed; J P & R H Knox, 1 car stone; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 2 cars f clay; Geo F Peters, 1 do stone; R Carson, 3 bbls eggs, 3 do d apples, 1 do poultry, 81 pkgs butter; Henry Jones, 5 bbls cider; Henry Lenz, 2 do onions, 2 do eggs, 3 do do; J B McMillen, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl poultry, 1 keg eggs 5 bbls eggs; Thompson & Finley, 27 bgs oats; J B McMillen, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl poultry, 1 keg eggs 5 bbls eggs; L L Beck, 2 bbls eggs, 4 pkgs butter 5 bbls apples; Fred Gilbert, 4 pkgs butter, 3 kgs eggs; J Nimmick, 3 bbls apples, 1 bx butter; Wm Beltier, 9 rolls leather; Young & Booth, 44 emt ale bbls; Beymer Bauman & Co, 8 sks kegs; R & W Jenkinson, 1 hf butt tobacco; Thos Harper & Co, 1 bbl e oil; Keystone Coffin Works, 1 bbl do; H Lundie, 45 cads tobacco; 5 butts tobacco; Harbaugh, M & O, 1 car f clay; J C Thompson, 164 bags oats; S L Clark, 1 car oats; W L Burton 6 cars stoves; J M Hemphill, 4 cars staves; J & A F Douthett, 1 case d goods; Zanpin & Nudely, 1 box h ware; John H Loh, 1 car stave; D G Moore & Co, 1 case d goods; J F Bailstein, 1 car ice; James Caldwell, 1 case d goods; Peter Ruppert, 1 car staves; Charles Albriagh, 1 car staves; Smith M & Co, 9 cars lime stone; John Fletcher, 9 cars ice; Harburgh M & O, 11 cars lime stone; Adam Heyle, 1 car hay; S Drum & Son, 4 case handles; Reivers & Co, 27 Bills slides; F Becket, 8 box starch; John Herbert, 1 chest butter, 10 bbls; apples Joseph Louthener, 44 steele wagon skeins, 9 box extra, 2 butts.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Fairman & Co, 18 sks malt; G W McClure, 5 bxs baking powder; Dilworth Bros, 15 hhds sugar, 15 hhds do, 19 hhds do; Eagle Mills, 5 bales cotton; Rcedelheim, Burg & Co, 10 bbls whisky; G Stewart, 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do; F Kober 1 car staves; Head, Carson & Co, 18 bbls d apples; M F Henan & Co, 1 car hay; Maul & Grate, 10 bxs tobacco, 19 bxs do; Roedelheim, B & Co, 20 bbls whisky; Schmidt & Friday, 25 bbls do; W B Hays & Son, 100 tcs shoulders, 15 tcs hams; E Tearg & Co, 22 bgs c seed, 4 tubs butter, 1 cheese; J H Parker, 50 tcs hams; Loh & Cooley, 8 tubs butter, 4 bbls eggs; S B Floyd & Co, 70 bales hay; J J Lampe, 11 dressed hogs.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Central Refining Co, 6 cars oil barrels; R Duff & Son, 1 car w boards; Allen, R & Co, 25 cases matches; Dilworth & Bro, 50 do; Kramer & Co, 7 do; Bahner Bro & Co, 4 bbls eggs; A Bradley & Co, 3 bbls cement; Fairbanks, N & Co, 3 bxs scales; Davis, C & Co, 25 bxs tinware; T B Young, 6 bdls chairs; V, M & Co, 63 bbls mackerel, 5 bbls d corn; W Welsh & Co, 50 bbls flour; J Sones, 17 ogs barley; J J & McMahon, 10 bxs laces; Thos Hart & Bro, 10 bdls brooms; J Espey & Son, 3 machines; J Graff, 3 bbls g apples, 3 kgs a butter; D McMillin, 50 sks oats; Jones & L, 7 pkgs barley; Loh & C, 3 small bxs; J A Graff, 1 d hog; F Eishenlaub, 119 pkgs furniture; H J McCracken, 6 bbls d apples, ¼ bbl a butter; J R Dean, 7 cases handles; Head, C & Co, 20 bbls apples, 16 pkgs sundries.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

W E Baughman, 1 car lime; Robinson, R & Co, 2 do pig iron; R Taylor, 1 do steel; C L I Co, 1 do ice; Ashton & Son, 1 do lumber; J L Lowry, 5 do dimention stone; Ditheridge & Co, 1 do pot clay; Scott & Gisal, 1 do oats; Riel & Richard, 1 do.

Coal Received by Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Cars		Cars
Sable Coal Co	27	A V R R	2
Total			29

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	4	Lewis, O & P m	2
Total			6

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CITY MATTERS.

Habeas Corpus.

A writ of habeas corpus was granted yesterday by Judge Sterrett, returnable this morning, requiring Warden Smith to produce in court the body of F. J. C. Tyler, committed to jail on an old charge of embezzlement from the sewing machine firm of Straw & Morton.

Second Ward Nominations.

The following citizens' ticket has been nominated by the people of the Second ward: Select Council, Marion H. Markle; Common Council, Robt. H. Wilson; School Directors, Aaron Floyd and James Irwin; Judge of Election, Walter H. Beaumont; Assessor, William J. Woods; Constable, Joseph Fullwood.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

On Thursday an officer of Alderman Donaldson's police force, when serving a landlord's warrant for rent at a house on Penn avenue, discovered that the tenant, a man named Frank Tyler, was the same that two years ago was charged with the embezzlement of about $2,000 from the sewing machine firm of Straw & Merter. The accused was taken before the Alderman, and being identified, was committed to jail for a hearing.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest at Saltzburg, on the body of a little boy aged five years, named Patrick Bell. It seems that on Thursday, young Bell and a companion got on a coal wagon driven by Michael Dobbs, and just as Dobbs was driving the wagon from under the schute where it was loaded, the boy, contrary to the command of the driver, rose up to get an apple offered him by his companion, when his head struck against the lower part of the schute and his skull was fractured. He lingered till eight o'clock in the evening when he died. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The City Depositories.

The Finance Committee of the City Councils have approved the sureties of the Freehold bank in the sum of $400,000, and as to the two other banks elected city depositories have passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bonds of the Duquesne bank and the Pittsburgh Savings bank, be referred to the City Solicitor for reconsideration, and that he be directed to prepare an amendment to the ordinance, allowing stockholders of individual liability banks to become sureties for the bank, and that after all legal objections have been removed, that the sureties on said bonds be approved.

Thirty-Third Street Sewer.

The Board of Viewers met again yesterday at Municipal Hall, to further consider any remonstrances against the assessments for the Thirty-third street sewer. This is probably the most extensive contract the board has yet taken hold of, the number of lots taxed being no less than twenty-one thousand, and comprising all the property situate between Fifth and Penn avenues, Thirty-third and Shady lane. The sewer is only one thousand three hundred and forty feet in length, but located as it is at the great draining point of the large valley comprising the greater part of the East End, its importance in the future is not at all problematical. The inside dimensions are ten by twelve feet, sufficient it is thought to lead off satisfactorily all the sewerage of that part of the city. The entire cost is $30,270 83, or but a fraction over one dollar per lot. The assessments were made at twenty lots per acre of unimproved property. To-day the Board expects to conclude its business so far as the sewer is concerned.

Third Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, held a meeting last evening in the Grant street school house, for the purpose of making suggestions for ward officers. The following gentlemen were suggested: Select Council, John Shipton; Common Council, S. P. Fulton; School Directors (two to nominate), Dr. W. H. McKelvey, Aug. Steinmeyer, John Wiley and Conrad Schlegel; Judge of Election, George Neubert; Inspector (one to nominate), James Benziehausen, John Gripp; Constable, Clemens Kreuter. The primary elections are to be held this evening between the hours of five and seven o'clock.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as the sense of this meeting, representing the Republicans of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, we will heartily support the Republican city ticket, with William C. McCarthy for Mayor, Chris. L. Magee as Treasurer, and Robert M. Snodgrass as Controller, and the Republican ward nominations.

On motion adjourned.

Twenty-Fourth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fourth ward held a meeting last evening, and nominated the following ticket:

Select Councilman—James S. Atkinson.
Common Councilman—Thomas Sankey.
School Directors—N. J. Earley and David Emery.
Assessor—Joseph A. Schonlan.
Assistant Assessors—John Augo and David Reese.
Judge of Election—Harvey Millholand.
Inspector of Election—G. W. Scott.
Constable—David Lewis.

On motion of Mr. D. E. Weaver, the following resolution was adopted: That we pledge our undivided support to William C. McCarthy, the regular Republican nominee for Mayor.

The following Executive Committee was then appointed:

John Larimer, Wm. D. West, D. E. Weaver, Mark Donley, D. Emery, John Wellinger, John Seiley, Edward Jones, Thomas Evans, E. H. Mathews, James Johnston, John Augo, Thomas Saukey, Edward Davis, Peter Young, James A. Shonlan, Hugh Reed, Mike Maguire, J. M. Clark, Louis Kleine, Nicolas Steel, Frederick Wertz, David Carlin, John A. Snider, Henry Schalley, Abraham Triplet, David Fry, John Sherman, Emanuel Kephart, F. B. Duckworth, John Robinson, Henry S. Ayrs, George Fritz, Joseph McCoy, J. B. Moffit.

THE IRON PIPE TRADE.

Uniformity of Price Agreed Upon.

A meeting of the Iron Pipe Manufacturers' Association was held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, at the Continental Hotel. Nearly all the iron pipe manufacturers of the country were represented. Mr. Campbell Herron, of the Isabella Furnaces, this city, was called upon to preside, and Mr. David Barr, of the firm of Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, acted as Secretary. The primary and almost sole object of the meeting was to arrive at a greater unanimity of prices. A resolution to have a uniform schedule of prices throughout the country was proposed and unanimously adopted. A general interchange of views as to the present position and future prospects of the iron trade then took place, this discussion developing great harmony of ideas and showing that the manufacturers are very much of one mind as to their real interests. The meeting adjourned to convene again in this city in May next.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

At the matinee to-day "Tide and Tempest" will be given, and in the evening "Louis XI." and "Chimney Corner." These are the last appearances, this season, of Mr. Couldock, and we have no doubt he will be greeted by full houses.

Library Hall—Theodore Thomas.

The rain of last evening was anything but a pleasant feature to those who thought of attending the concert at Library Hall, and no doubt caused many to reconsider the matter and remain at home. Yet, in spite of the storm, the lower part of the hall was well filled, while there was a fair number of people in the balcony seats. The general composition of the audience was first-class, as might have been expected.

It is quite unnecessary to enter into any elaborate comment upon the character of the concert of last evening. The performance of this orchestra do not invite criticism; their thoroughness and perfection elicit only unqualified commendation. The grand organization has lost none of that discipline and power and finish which have given it so eminent a position in the world of music, but, if possible, is now greater in all these qualities than ever before. From the first number to the last of the brilliant programme of last evening, the orchestra pursued its way through the exacting works of Beethoven, Schubert, Wagner, Handel, Mendelssohn and Rossini with all the precision of method and completeness of expression peculiar to it, creating a sense of profound delight in the hearers, which no words can adequately express.

Mr. Myron W. Whitney was assigned two numbers, and sang both splendidly. His voice is clear and sonorous, well cultivated and artistically controlled. He fairly earned the enthusiastic recalls with which he was honored. Mr. Louis Lubeck's fantasie on the violoncello was a perfect gem, and elicited an encore.

We append the programmes for this afternoon and evening's concerts:

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

Overture, The Water Carrier............Cherubini.
Recitative, And God said let the Waters / Aria, Rolling in foaming billows ...Creation, Haydn.
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Carnival of Venice, Solo for Cornet-a-Piston.
Mr. R. Dargel.
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2............Liszt.
Overture Di Ballo............Sullivan.
Fantasie for Harp............Parish Alvars.
Mr. A. Lockwood.
Aria, "Loving Smile of Sister kind," Faust..Gounod.
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Waltz, On the beautiful blue Danube............Strauss.
Traeumerei............Schumann.
Amaryllis, Air composed by Louis XIII............Ghys.
Ballet, Rienzi............Wagner.

EVENING CONCERT.

Nordish, Suite, Op. 22............Asger Hamerick.
In the Woods. Old Swedish Ballad. Norse Filng. Minuet. Bridal March.
Arietta, In questa tomba oscura............Beethoven.
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Concerto for two violins............Spohr.
Messrs. R. Arnold, S. E. Jacobsohn and Orchestra.
Rhapsodie, Hongroise, No. 2............Liszt.
Overture, Leonore, No. 1............Beethoven.
Quartette for Horns............Marschner.
Messrs. Schmitz, Pieper, Kastenmacher and Kobsen.
Song, The Two Grenadiers............Schumann.
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Serenade, No. 3, in D minor, Op. 69, [new] Volkmann.
Violoncello Obligato by Mr. Louis Lubeck.
Overture, Euryanthe............Weber.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

At the matinee this afternoon, the Mocholla brothers will exhibit their wonderful box-trick, while a fine variety olio will be given. This evening the customary double programme will be served up.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

LARGE MEETING OF SOUTH SIDE VOTERS.

The Nominations Indorsed.

Speeches by Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., David Kirk, Esq., Col. T. M. Bayne, and Others.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held last evening at Odd Fellows Hall, East Birmingham, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of William C. McCarthy for Mayor, C. L. Magee for City Treasurer, and R. M. Snodgrass for Controller.

President—Jenkin Jones.

Vice Presidents—John Phillips, August Ammon, Adam Trautman, J. H. Sorg, Isaac Cline, James O'Neil, Philip Hoerr, Wm. Doyle, John Larimer, John Musser, R. E. Mercer, Philip Baumgart, John N. Jarrett, John A. Brashear, J. M. Schafer, Henry Best, Charles Evans, J. W. Turney, Mark Donnelly, Thomas Shields, Leonard Hahn, John Adams, E. G. Krehan, Daniel Wenke, George Walker, George L. Fischer, George Trautman, John W. Kemler, Fred. Hampe, Jacob Sutter.

Secretaries—James D. Reed, John Bradley and the Reporters of the Press.

After a few words of thanks the President, Mr. Jones, introduced Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. SWARTZWELDER.

Mr. Swartzwelder said that he appeared in behalf of Mr. William C. McCarthy, the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Mayor of the city. It had been said that there was required a gentleman for the position, but the question as to what constituted a gentleman had much to do with the question. Those who wanted a snob Centennial Mayor might not find it in Mr. McCarthy, but in him they would find a man of honesty and industry. He was of humble origin, obscure and poor; but in manners, talk and conversation and ability a man every way worthy of being Mayor of Pittsburgh. In his candidacy for the nomination he had been denounced by the press—wantonly, cruelly and maliciously denounced. One paper said he was not high toned enough—he was not a "gentleman"—while by others he was called wicked and incompetent, and even his vocation had been alluded to. He was opposed by many who live in elegance, refinement—petroleum vulgarity rather [laughter]—and by shoddy aristocracy. Why this assault? Surely Mr. McCarthy has all the old time refinement for Mayor that we read of about Whittington, who would have his cat; surely he has all the refinement of George Stephenson, whose genius invented the locomotive; he has the same kind of force and culture of Abraham Lincoln, who was called the rail-splitter, or that as was possessed by Andrew Jackson. This cry against Mr. McCarthy comes with a bad grace from men of the press and others of Pittsburgh—a city of toil and labor—in favor of refined aristocracy.

M'CARTHY A WORKINGMAN.

I have known Mr. McCarthy for many years. First knew him when he was a pressman; his conversation shows knowledge, ability, shrewdness and a strict sense of right. He may not look as well, does not dress as well, as Mr. Guthrie. I know no man superior to William C. McCarthy in sound judgment and quick perception in all that goes to make a true man. [Applause.] A true man is always a gentleman. McCarthy is the peer of any of his defamers. In kindness, gentleness of character, honesty and integrity, no man in this community stands higher than he. There is no man in whom you may with more safety, place your interest; in the face of power, influence of wealth, in spite of all obstacles, he will endeavor to subserve your best interest.

The attack upon Mr. McCarthy, is an attack upon the poor and humble, upon the workingman. It means this, and can mean nothing else. It means if you are born hewers of wood and drawers of water; if you are born indigent, you must ever remain so. You have no right to aspire above your station. All the slurs and sneers, and ridicule heaped upon W. C. McCarthy mean: Stick to your business, you have no right among "gentlemen!"

EQUALIZATION.

Mr. McCarthy has been a member of Councils for some years. There he has brought down upon him the maledictions of the wealthy land owners. By the equalization ordinance, fought through by him, he has caused the land owner to pay taxes upon $80,000 where heretofore he paid but upon $8,000. Others pay upon $10,000, $20,000 or $30,000, where they were formerly taxed no more than the poor man with his little house and lot. [Applause.] And because he forced through and procured the recognition of the justness of equal and exact assessments between rich and poor in the matter of taxation, he is assailed and pursued in every possible manner. Their malice and detraction culminated in their concocting and securing his arrest by a thief catcher (whom I will not name) on a trumped up charge of larceny of two dirty police dockets. Every one knows that this was but a part and parcel of a scheme to kill McCarthy for the Mayoralty. It seems strange that they did not know that it would rebound upon them! It exhibited malice and ignorance combined.

THE WATER BOND BUSINESS.

It does not require a Bismarck to be Mayor, to manage a squad of policemen. All the administrative ability needed is possessed by Mr. McCarthy. What we want is protection from robbers within as well as without. All this leads me to speak of another clique which is pursuing Mr. McCarthy—the water bond stealers—all the thieves are not in the front but some in the rear. [Laughter.] They know that every effort of Wm. C. McCarthy, if elected Mayor will be bent to the prevention of robberies and the punishment of the guilty.

But they say Mr. McCarthy is not a gentleman, and this leads us to inquire what is a gentleman. To my mind, a gentleman is a man of truth, courtesy, kindness, humble in his walk and talk, of good intellect, never offending another wilfully; one who pursues his calling to the true end and rejoices in the prosperity of his fellow men. Labor and intelligence go together. I speak to you as men for a man fighting fearlessly and manfully for recognition. I cannot see why the sympathies of worthy men cannot feel for and be with the man of the people. Mr. Guthrie, the Democratic nominee, is an excellent and worthy citizen, but he has no sympathy with the people. I never knew him else than in office or seeking office. [Laughter.] I believe that when Mr. McCarthy becomes Mayor, and retires, his administration will be pointed to as the purest and best we have ever had. I believe that all that he can do will be done, as honestly and fearlessly as he denounced the water bond steal. I hope each one of you, until next Tuesday, will work with ardor, zeal and industry for the man of the poeple, William C. McCarthy. for Mayor. [Applause.]

Upon the retirement of Mr. Swartzmelder there were loud calls for Mr. Kirk, and that gentleman appearing spoke in substance as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. KIRK.

Mr. President and fellow citizens:

I appear before you to-night under rather strange and peculiar circumstances. I entered the contest for the nomination of the Republican party an earnest, warm and enthusiastic supporter of Kirk (laughter). About the best man I knew to fill the Mayor's chair, was David Kirk (renewed laughter and applause). It was bad to think otherwise. All the arguments that revolved through my mind were for Kirk, and it was hard to give them up. But I feel that justice and honor required that I should withdraw from the nomination given me. I feel that I have injured Mr. McCarthy, as I pledged to abide by the decision of the Republican Convention. I felt on the spur of the moment that injustice had been done in the action of the Convention. At that time I rejoiced at the action of my delegates, and I thank them yet for their independence and spirit. The retiring delegates met in convention, and I was their nominee. Upon reflection, however, I found that I was not honestly and fairly before the people. I believe that Mr. McCarthy had a fair, square majority of the people. [Applause.] I felt it my duty to acknowledge this publicly, before the people. I found it my duty to my honorable opponent. [Applause.] In the few days that elapsed I found myself among strange and uncongenial companions—blue stockings of Shady side (laughter)—those who for five years had grossly imposed upon my friend McCarthy and myself in our efforts to expose corruption. I was among those tainted in this water bond business. I was to be their tool to wreak vengeance on the man who dared to denounce their rascality. Thank God that I spurned that lukewarm support. Now, gentlemen, there is a great issue before you—upon the one side is the representative of labor, upon the other is the blue-blooded scion of aristocracy. [Applause.] There should be no hesitancy on the part of workingmen as to which side they should take and what they should do. They should rush from the forges, factories and workshops on Tuesday next and deposit their ballots for William C. McCarthy. [Great applause.]

REMARKS OF COL. BAYNE.

After a short and happy speech from Capt J. S. Haymaker, calls were made for Col. T. M. Bayne, who responded in an able speech. He said

Fellow-citizens: I am for the entire Republican ticket—McCarthy, Magee and Snodgrass. I deem it of vital importance to the people of this county and city that the integrity of the Republican party should be maintained. If obstacles are thrown in the way of the triumph of these candidates it may lose us the Supreme Court, Legislature and the United States Senator, and prevent the carrying out of the provisions of the new Constitution. The issue of to-day is between blood and brains. It is between aristocracy, and industry, and honesty, and labor. Mr. Kirk has, to-night, manfully, and I may say, so has Dr. Gross, succumbed, and many others who have felt grieved, will support the entire Republican ticket. Guthrie has the blood and McCarthy the brains. It is the family boast of the Guthries that they have the "blood." It is honesty against rascality; for let Mr. Guthrie explain the transaction with the Sloan family, wherein, when Guthrie was Mayor, a widow, whose son was slain in the Mexican war, was cheated out of $105. I have no unkind words to say of Dr. Gross, he will support the Republican ticket. All but a few Republicans in the East End will do so—that few, as mentioned by Captain Haymaker, who have built fine residences on water bonds. I intend to know much more of that man—the head of an evening paper—who calls "Gentlemen to the front;" that very man would near have come to the front bad "gentlemen" been necessary for his position. He can't contradict it because I have the evidence against him. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. McCarthy will make a good Mayor: nobody impugns his honesty or his ability. He resisted the issue of these water bonds and the contraction of the debt, and had he been heeded there would have been no loss of even half a million dollars to the city.

After an appeal for a reconciliation in the Republican ranks and a just tribute to the worth of the Republican candidates for Treasurer and Controller, Messrs. Magee and Snodgrass, Colonel Bayne closed and was loudly applauded. The meeting then adjourned, Mr. McCarthy not being present to answer repeated calls.

THE ELECTION BOARDS.

Provisions of the New Constitution and the New Election Law.

For general information, we publish the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the new Constitution, relative to the election boards and the appointment of overseers:

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or country, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the Court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

In this connection we append section fifteenth of the new election law of January 30th, 1874:

SECTION 15. That at the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next, and at the election annually thereafter, there shall be elected in each election district in the State, as well in those wherein the registration of voters has heretofore been made by officers appointed, and not chosen by the people to perform the duty, as in all others, one person as judge and two inspectors, in conformity with the general laws of the Commonwealth, to conduct the elections for one year, and also an assessor who shall perform the duties incident to elections as required by the provisions of this act.

SERIOUS WATER PIPE BREAK.

The East End Cut off from Water Supplies—A Mishap at the Soho Crossing.

A serious accident occurred to the water pipe at Soho, Fifth avenue, yesterday morning early, and it has taxed the engines of the department not a little to save the East end people from a water famine. The break occurred at the old Soho bridge, and happened in this way: The supply pipe is an "eight inch," laid in the old pike some years since, and is still in the position in which it was placed in anti-improvement times, and is now probably thirty feet under the filled surface. The large quantities of earth dumped at the ravine, and of course on top of the pipe, caused a settling of the new ground, and this resulted in such a strain that a serious leak took place. At three o'clock yesterday morning the patrolman on duty, who had been cautioned to keep a bright look out for accidents of that nature, reported a water fountain in the middle of the road, so large that the entire filling was endangered. An attache of the department was sent at once to stop off the water, and the Superintendent placed a gang of men at work to repair the damage. Owing to the pipes being so far below the surface it was concluded not to attempt to use them again, and the energies of the workmen were directed toward fitting the new fifteen-inch trestled mains for immediate use.

The serious nature of the mishap will be better understood when it is known that the entire East Liberty district, including that of Oakland, Bellefield and Penn avenue, east, has been cependant on the eight-inch pipes for supplies. All the hydrant water used on the latter thoroughfare and the laternal branches passes out by way of Fifth avenue and returns westward. The condition of this large district, which compromises the 14th, 22d, 23d, 20th, 19th, 21st, 16th and parts of the 15th and 17th wards, in case of fire, or even unextraordinary causes, may be inferred when cut off, as it was yesterday, from the city reservoirs. Superintendent Atkinson expected to have everything in working order last evening, and no further inconvenience need be anticipated.

Ever since the pipes were extended out Fifth avenue the water department has met with almost insurmountable difficulties in keeping them in good order. Shortly after the large mains were laid on Soho hill, land slides occurred, and the connections so broken that it was found necessary to place surface pipes on the road-bed. Latterly, however, everything has moved smoothly, and not until the large embankment was made was there any trouble. It is hoped that now no further break-downs will need remedying, and that our East End citizens will have their regular quantum of *aqua pura* without these untoward delays.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy case of McElroy, Dickson & Co., creditors, against William Carmichael, of Mercer county, debtor, the hearing on motion for injunction was extended to the 26th inst.

The Seldon & Griswold Manufacturing Company, of Erie county, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against the Erie Tortion Spring Company, debtor. The usual order was made.

The petition for the disallowance of the claims of Charles, Peebles and McGuire, creditors of Herman & Lappee, of Allegheny city bankrupts, referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

T. F. Lane of Susquehanna county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to Register Willard of Scranton.

S. H. Miller, of Mercer county, Pa., was, on notion of J. M. Stoner, Esq., admitted to practice in the United States courts.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

An argument was heard on an application for a rule, made by E. A. L. Roberts to compel S. O. Gotham to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not be issued against him for disobeying the injunction of the court. Gotham is charged with exploding torpedoes in oil wells, after having been enjoined by the court. Messrs. Bakewell & Kerr argued in favor of the rule, and Messrs. Shiras and S. Schoyer, Jr., in opposition. The court announced that a decision might be expected this morning.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of James Davis vs. K. B. Jackson, the jury found for the plaintiff $75.40.

The case of Robert and James Watson vs. Horner, Wood & Co., is still on trial before Judge Stowe.

In the case of Mary Curley vs. Kenneth McIntosh, a motion for a new trial by defendant's counsel was refused.

Hope & McAfee, for use, vs. R. J. Davis. Action for work and labor done. Verdict for $9,865.

Patrick Feeny vs. P., W. & B. R. R. Co. Action to recover wages. Verdict for plaintiff for $42.62.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of T. W. Briggs vs. Watson Provost, before reported is still on trial before Judge White.

In the case of Addy, Williams and Bartlett, vs. Frazier Brothers, the counsel agreed to withdraw a juror and refer the case to John H. Bailey, Esq., under article of agreement signed by W. S. Purviance on part of defendants and John Barton for the plaintiffs.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Mary Jane Steel, of the borough of Braddock, entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of William A. Kidney. A similar plea was entered on an indictment for selling liquor without license and in violation of the act of April 9th, 1870, prohibiting the sale of liquors in certain districts.

The case of Chas. H. Lewis, Wm. Urquhart and Wm. Fohl, indicted for embezzlement as a factor, conspiracy and false pretenses, reported yesterday, has gone to the jury.

Thomas Burke was placed on trial on an indictment for burglary, on oath of James Meldrum. The burglary was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 4th of January at the boarding house of Mrs. Woods, on Enterprise street, Twenty-first ward, when the prisoner stole ten dollars belonging to John Dunholm, one of the boarders. The money was taken from the pants pocket of Mr. Dunholm. The thief was discovered in the room at the time of the commission of the burglary, and a bootjack thrown at him struck him on the head and knocked off his hat. It was picked up and recognized as belonging to Burke, who boarded at the house six weeks previous to the burglary, and when a visit to the boarding place of Burke was made he was found washing blood from his face. The case is on trial.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Washington Committee—Monthly Exhibit of the Health Officer—A National Health Bureau Recommended.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. Present: President Edwards and Messrs. Arthurs, Hays, Backofen and Graham.

Health Officer Gray made the following report for the month of January: Nuisances visited and abated by the Sanitary Inspectors: Alleys (filthy), 20; courts, 12; cellars, 6; dead animals removed, 15; defective drainage, 2; drain pipes (leaking), 12; garbage and filth thrown on streets, 34; on vacant lots, 6; houses (damp) 2; hog pens, filthy, 8; manure heaps, 12; manure boxes on streets, 5; offal removed, 2; ponds of water, 3; privies, 65; streets (filthy) 1; slaughter houses, 5; stables, 3; sewer, 1; vacant lots (filthy) 3; water in cellars 13; water courses, 6; filthy yards, 34; miscellaneous, 3. Total, 273. Number of permits granted, 35. Total receipts, $116 91; expended, $7 72; balance, $109 19. Number of suits instituted, 1; number of deaths, 276; number of births for quarter ending December 31st, 1874, 1,298; marriages during the same time, 410.

The Committee on Annual Report presented a report, and on motion one thousand copies were ordered to be printed, one hundred of which are to be bound in muslin for distribution to boards of other cities.

Dr. Arthurs moved that the question of salary of the Physician to the Board be referred to a committee of three. Adopted, and Messrs. Arthurs, House and Graham appointed.

Health Officer Gray made a verbal report of the experience of the committee to the Convention of Health Boards, held at Washington City on the 21st of January last. The Convention organized a Council of Health Boards of the United States. It is intended to meet annually, and much good is hoped will result from the interchange of practice and theory in sanitary affairs. The Convention had drawn a bill for the institution of a Health Bureau under the government auspices. The following is the substance of the document as it passed the Senate. It has yet to be considered in the House.

Be it enacted by the Senate, etc., That there shall be established at the seat of government of the United States, and attached to and under the direction of the Department of the Interior, a Bureau, to be denominated the Bureau of Health, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire, and diffuse, among the people of the United States, useful information on subjects connected with the preservation of the public health, and to assist, whenever called upon, the several States and Territories of the United States in the establishment of efficient sanitary and quarantine systems and regulations.

SEC. 2. Provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Health, at a salary of $4,000.

SEC. 3. Prescribes the duties of the Commissioner as follows: To acquire and preserve in his Bureau all information in reference to the various causes, and statistics affecting the public health, which may be within his power, whether by means of books, correspondence, practical and scientific experiments or otherwise, and to preserve accurate records of the same in his office.

SEC. 4. Provides for the collection of standard works, pamphlets, essays, original papers, etc., on the subject of public health.

SEC. 5. Provides for an annual report from the Commissioner to the President, in which he may recommend the publication of valuable papers, statistics, etc.

SEC. 6. Provides for the appointment of a chief and two assistant clerks, and section seven provides that "nothing herein contained" shall be construed to interfere with the health or quarantine regulations of any of the several States.

A letter addressed to Representative Negley requesting him to use his influence towards the passage of the bill, was signed by all the members present, and forwarded to Washington.

Mr. Backofen offered a resolution instructing the Inspectors generally to assist the Milk Inspector whenever called upon to do so, and also to report any violation of the law relating to that department.

Adjourned.

THE PUMPING WORKS.

Card from Mr. John Douglass.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I noticed in your issue of Saturday, 7th inst., the following paragraph, in the statement of Jos. L. Lowry:

PAYING A BALANCE.

A communication was received from Mr. Joseph L. Lowry, setting forth that when he took charge of the work at the foundation of the new engine house, there was owing to the workmen from Mr. Douglass, from one to two month's wages. This had been liquidated by advances, leaving a balance due him, as follows:

Cash expended	$17,340 70
Cash received from Water Commission	17,330 04
Balance due Jos. L. Lowry	10 72

I have endeavored by application to the Secretary or officer having charge of it to obtain a sight of Mr. Lowry's statement, but without success, the officer stating that his instructions were to withhold the same from me.

The statement is entirely unfounded. I myself, with my own means, have paid every dollar due by me to my workmen at the foundation of the engine house and elsewhere, although hampered by Mr. Lowry in procuring those means. If Mr. Lowry has paid one dollar on such account he has done so improperly and unadvisedly, without consultation with me, who alone could advise him as to the justice of any such claims.

But I cannot believe Mr. Lowry has made any such payment or any payment. He was perfectly aware that the purchase money of stone and materials sold by me to the Water Commission, was to be and was appropriated in the first place to the payment of all my labor accounts, he being instrumental in procuring that appropriation. I have no complaint to make of Mr. Lowry, in this connection, for causing me great trouble by reason of suits and attachments issued for labor claims; and refer to it only to make the inference conclusive, that Mr. Lowry personally knew that I myself, and through those acting for me, with my own means paid every labor claim due by me in city work in full.

I would feel greatful to the Water Committee to investigate this matter, or afford me an opportunity of examining Mr. Lowry's statement. JOHN DOUGLASS.

February 13th, 1874.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Two Persons Shot at a Colored Church in Allegheny City.

Wednesday evening a colored man named Gordon, aged about eighteen, and several companions, went to Brown's Chapel, a colored church, corner of Boyle and Hemlock streets, where a series of meetings has been in progress, with the evident intention of disturbing the worshippers. Gordon, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, kept constantly running in and out the building, much to the annoyance of the congregation, when a trustee named Barnes, went out and requested Gordon and his companions to make less noise. The latter took offense from Barnes's requests, and drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot him, when another man named Joseph Smith interfered and Gordon turned on him. The former appreciating the seriousness to which an altercation under the circumstances might lead, left the church, but Gordon followed him. As he stepped on to the street he pointed his weapon at Smith and fired. Smith then struck at Gordon with his fist and attempted to wrench the weapon from his hand, but in so doing he slipped and fell. Just as he fell, Gordon discharged his revolver a second time, the ball passing over Smith, and striking a young colored looker on by the name of Wm. Scott. Several other shots were shot were fired, but none took effect except the first two.

By this time two policemen had reached the scene, and took Gordon to the lock-up, but when placed in the cell he denied having anything to do with the shooting. Yesterday morning Smith's father preferred a charge of felonious assault and battery against him, and the accused was committed to jail for a hearing on Tuesday afternoon.

The wounded man was soon afterwards removed to his house at No. 54 West Diamond, and his wound was discovered to be of a very serious nature, the ball having struck him over the left lobe of the liver and stomach. It penetrated so far that the physician decided it too dangerous to probe the wound further, and the ball was allowed to remain in its lodging place. Last evening Smith was considerably improved, and it is expected he will recover. Scott was struck in the temple, the ball passing out behind his left ear. His wound is not serious.

THE LIQUOR LEAGUE AND POLITICS.

The Association Drops Politics for the Nonce—Members to Vote for Whom They Choose.

The Allegheny County Liquor League held a stated meeting at their rooms in Maltby's building, Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon. The object was to take action relative to the coming municipal election, and decide whether to take part in it. Considerable interest, not only among the members, but with outsiders, was manifested in the probable action of the League, and its bearing on the contest. It is well known that the association wields an influence which would, were it used, have an effect on the result next Tuesday, and candidates and their friends were quite anxious to learn which way the fluid gentlemen would throw their might.

The attendance was large, and it was evident whatever course might be adopted would be ratified by the voters attached to the League. Several very forcible speeches were made by the leading lights, and it was finally concluded that it would be folly to invite opposition in a municipal fight where none already existed. In consonance with this idea, on motion of Mr. Littell, it was determined not to take part in the election as an association, and that members be permitted to exercise their enfranchised rights untrammeled. The action of the meeting cannot be regarded as other than sensible under the circumstances, and it will unquestionably meet with the hearty indorsement of all concerned.

THE Chicago *Times*, a paper which is nothing if not religious and reliable, says: Pittsburgh runs to poison as readily as St. Louis to seed. The papers of the former place have their regular poison reporters, who edit their columns with great enterprise, no little feeling, and even some discrimination, for they reject such cases as are not sufficiently sensational or scientifically interesting.

STATE NEWS.

The receipts at the Reading treasury, last year, were $372,234, and the expenditures $322,416. The Treasurer had a balance of $51,019 on hand on the 1st of January.

Mr. Jacob Ammon, of Glade, Warren county, has buried five children within the past three months. The two last ones died of diphtheria, and another one is sick with this dread disease.

Scranton has a family eight of whom are sick with the small-pox. The father died of the disease some time ago, and those living are almost wholly destitute of food or clothing.

It is stated that arrangements have been made by which the Johnstown Mechanical Works will shortly be run again to their full capacity.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, of this State, will meet at the Assembly building, Philadelphia, next Tuesday.

Captain Basil Bowen, of George township, Fayette county, Pa., a soldier of the war of 1812, died on Monday, February 2, 1874, aged eighty-eight years.

Rev. William Eyer, of Catawissa, fell and was trampled by a horse on the 6th inst., and died from his injuries on Sunday, the 8th inst.

Benjamin Morris, of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, died suddenly a few days ago, of paralysis. He was eighty-four years old.

The temperance men of Blair will hold a county mass convention in Hollidaysburg on the 23d inst., in opposition to the repeal of the Local Option law.

This from the Altoona *Tribune*: It is rumored that the railroad company is at present engaged in negotiating for a tract of land in the vicinity of Derry station, Westmoreland county, with the view to erecting thereon the necessary shops for the building of palace stock cars and also shops for repairing locomotives that ply on the western division. If rumor is correct the shops that are to be erected will be on an extensive scale, and will be fitted up with the most approved machinery of all kinds, while Derry station will at once take rank with the important points along the line of the road.

During the progress of the recent religious revival in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Johnstown, there were three hundred and sixty persons united with the church.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says the Perkiomen Valley Railroad tunnel through the Lehigh mountain will be finished by April 1.

The Lehigh Iron Company's furnace No. 2, at Allentown, recently made thirty-six tons and eighteen hundred weight of Superior No. 1 iron in one day. This is an anthracite furnace sixty feet high, and seventeen feet at boshes.

Stephen Kern, of Allentown, scalded himself very badly by spilling hot coffee over his legs. He is in a critical condition in consequence.

Several evenings since an individual entered the evening train at Reading for Philadelphia. On the conductor taking up tickets the man had none, and after emptying out all his pockets be managed to raise the amount of his fare, including the additional twenty-five cent check, within one cent. The puncher of pasteboards, however, insisted on that single nickel being forthcoming or he would be compelled to stop the train and put him out. A gentleman passenger kindly loaned the penniless traveler the desired farthing, and the train sped on.

Lewis Hiller fell dead in Reading, on Tuesday, 10th inst.

Abraham R. Peoples, of Knox township, Clearfield county, was instantly killed on the 4th inst. He and Mr. George Bowman were hauling a large spar, when in some way it swung round, and catching Mr. Peoples's head between it and a tree, crushed his head and broke his neck.

The Clearfield *Journal* is informed that Mr. James Wilson, an aged citizen of Goshen township, was frozen to death under the following circumstances: On Friday, January 30th, he had gone to Mr. R. S. Stewart's store, in Girard township, where he purchased some goods, and then started toward Mr. Hite's in the latter township. The next day, Saturday, 31st, he was found sitting on the side of the road, on the hill near Mr. Hite's, lifeless. It is supposed that, becoming tired, he sat down to rest, and perished from the cold.

There are four miles of teams hauling timber on the Penfield road, says the Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal*, and if a person happens to be going toward the place, just at the right time of day, he has the pleasure of hauling off to one side and waiting for that four miles of teams to pass. They make two trips a day, rendering travel unsafe as well as decidedly inconvenient.

Philadelphia leads all other cities in the molasses trade. Last year she imported 104,000 hogsheads of molasses, against 100,000 for New York and 43,000 for Boston.

A noteworthy affair in the shape of a tea-party came off in Waynesburg last Saturday, through the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bailey. The occasion was the celebration of the eighty-second birthday of "Aunt Becky" Flenniken, and invitations were confined to the oldest ladies of the place, ranging from sixty-five to eighty-four years. There were eleven guests present, and their united ages amounted to eight hundred and fifty-three years.

They are searching for lead in Clinton county, with good prospects of success.

The strike of the hoop-pole cutters in Clinton county resulted in the loss of a week's time, a reduction of two dollars per thousand, and the discharge of a few of the refractory ones.

Constable McNamara, of Scranton, who was so badly beaten by a crowd of roughs on the night of the 6th inst., died on the 9th. And now the Scranton mind is exercised over the conundrum, who are the murderers?

There are more men and estates in the borough of Brownsville and vicinity, worth from fifty thousand to one million dollars, than in any other town and neighborhood of the same size in Pennsylvania, says the *Clipper*.

The twenty-first annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, Knights Templar, will be held in the Court House, Bellefonte, Center county, commencing May 12th, 1874.

Senator Petriken has introduced a resolution of request, that the United States donate Carlisle barracks to the use of the Soldiers' Orphans' schools of this State.

Mr. Augustus Stumm, of Titusville, wrestling with a friend, stumbled and broke his leg, and is likely to be a cripple for life.

An Erie two-year-old quaffed from a bottle of tincture of iodine, causing great consternation in the household. Doctor's stuff promptly administered saved the youngster for similar experiments.

Daniel O'Mara and Patrick Irving, convicted at Montrose for the murder of O'Mara's mother and sister, have been sentenced to be hanged.

The county of Lancaster is an extensive tobacco growing district, and until the last year or two persons who cultivated the plant realized handsome profits out of the business. Of late the trade has been very dull, however. The *Intelligencer* says of the crops of 1873, estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 cases, it is thought that little more than 1,000 cases have been sold, while not less than 12,000 or 15,000 cases of the crop of 1872 still remain in the hands of the grower, and there is comparatively very little demand for it at two to three cents for fillers and five to eight cents for wrappers. These low prices are due, in part, to the immense quantity and rather poor quality of the tobacco grown in 1872, and in part to the failure of the growers to have it properly cased and cured. Of the 15,000 cases of old crop still on hand, not more than one-sixth has been packed, and the balance is, of course, deteriorating. Of the 15,000 cases of new crop on hand comparatively little has been packed.

Mr. John Croll, who died in Middletown some time since, had been a member of the Lutheran Church for half a century.

Fifty-three persons joined the M. E. Church at Middlesex, Mercer county, on Sunday of last week, on probation.

The Second Presbyterian Church at Sharon was organized last week by the committee appointed by the Presbytery for the purpose. The new organization starts with sixty-eight members. S. Shilling, M. Zahniser and Dr. McArthur were elected to the Eldership, and Jos. Forker, R. F. Wolfkill and J. P. Reed, Deacons. It was left to the discretion of the session to fill the pulpit until the next meeting of Presbytery.

The Catholic people of Sharon have presented Mr. Hugh Woods, of that place, with a gold watch and chain, valued at $175, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his heroic conduct in saving Rev. K. O'Branigan, pastor of the society, from drowning at the time of the ferryboat accident on the 7th of January.

Mr. M. D. Shaw, of Summerhill, Crawford county, claims notoriety for a feline twenty-four years old.

Rev. B. F. Hitchcock's heart and hearth have been warmed by a donation of twenty-one wagon-loads of stovewood. This in Conneautville.

The London *Times* says that the depression in the pottery trade, as far as relates to the United States, is serious almost beyond precedent.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

AT Wood's Run, on Wednesday night, a man by the name of Crossly received several gashes on the face from a knife in the hands of one Finnegan.

THE Wharf Committee was to have held a meeting last night but local politics caught the boys and they didn't feel much like laboring for the municipality.

DAVID DAVIS, who was arrested on Thursday, on suspicion of having been concerned in the attempted robbery of Cappel's boarding house, No. 142 Smithfield street, after a hearing before Alderman O'Donnell, Acting Mayor, was yesterday committed for trial.

THE janitor of Municipal hall was notified last night to light up Common Council chamber, for the benefit of a colored meeting—but, alas! when the hour appointed arrived, not one of the illusionists put in an apperance. And such is life in the political season of the year.

The Free Banking Bill.

[From the New York Times.]

The Committee of the House of Representative on Banking and Currency reported last week a bill which is generally spoken of as a bill for free banking. It is not exactly that, but it is a bill so far establishing free banking, and so important in respect of several of its provisions, that it deserves careful consideration. The main purposes of the bill may be described in general terms as follows:

1. The bill abolishes the requirement of a reserve for circulation now imposed on the national banks, so that a bank now obliged to maintain a reserve equal to twenty-five per cent., or fifteen per cent. of its deposits and circulation combined, will, if this bill become a law, be obliged to keep a reserve of twenty-five per cent., or fifteen per cent. on its deposits alone. This provision would operate, as any one can see, to add to the greenbacks in circulation the amount now held as reserve for bank notes. How much this amount is, we do not know exactly. It is of less importance than it seems to be, however, in view of the subsequent provisions of the bill regarding redemption of bank notes. If the machinery devised for redemption works well, the greenbacks released would only take the place of bank notes presented for redemption, unless the condition of trade required the use of both. This, for the present, the condition of trade is not likely to do.

2. The bill repeals all provisions of law placing any restriction on the amount of notes for circulation, the intent being that any bank which deposits in the United States Treasury the requisite bonds, as security for circulating notes, may issue any amount for which it is willing to furnish such security.

3. To prevent an abuse of this privilege, and to make it possible to hold the banks to a real responsibility for their issues, the bill provides that an amount equal to five per cent. of its circulation shall be deposited in United States notes by each bank in the Treasury, and from this deposit the Treasury is required to redeem any bank notes that may be presented to it, assorted or unassorted, in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof. The notes thus redeemed are to be charged to each bank, which is required in its turn to replace them with United States notes. The object of this provision is to avoid the obstacle to redemption now created by the expense and labor of assorting the notes of the various banks. This obstacle has proved, in practice, a very serious one. The notes cannot now be redeemed without assorting, and the cost of assortment and subsequent presentation at the counters of the several banks has operated to keep notes in circulation for far longer periods than would otherwise be the case. It is believed by the committee that assortment and redemption can be effected, at the least possible expense, through the agency of the United States Treasury, and this expense, whatever it may prove to be, is to be reimbursed by the banks.

4. The bill repeals all provisions of law by which banks are allowed to keep their reserves elsewhere than in their own vaults. By a proviso attached to the act of June 3, 1864, the banks outside of some sixteen cities, which banks are required to maintain a reserve of only fifteen per cent., are allowed to keep in those cities three-fifths of this reserve, or nine per cent. of their circulation and deposits. As by one of the provisions of the present bill, already noticed, all banks are relieved from maintaining a reserve in circulation, the effect of the clause now described is to keep in their own vaults an amount of greenbacks equal to nine per cent. of the deposits of banks outside the sixteen cities named. This is to be considered, obviously, in estimating the effect of the bill, if passed, in adding to the amount of greenbacks in circulation. In the opinions of good judges, the restriction here imposed would tie up as large an amount of legal tenders as the previous provision would release.

5. The bill includes the plan for resumption of specie payments, which we have already briefly described as that added to the bill on the motion of Hon. Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey. As this portion of the bill is more important in its aim than any other, we give it in full:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue at the beginning of each and every month from and including July, 1874, $2,000,000 of United States notes not bearing interest, payable in gold ten years after date, of such denominations as he shall deem it expedient, not less than $10 each, in exchange for or as a substitute for the same amount of United States notes now in circulation, which shall be canceled and destroyed and not reissued, and any excess of gold in or hereafter coming into the Treasury of the United States after payment of interest upon the public debt and supplying any deficiency in the revenues provided to meet the current expenses of the government shall hereafter be retained as a reserve for the redemption of such notes."

The chief merit of this plan is that it recognizes the obligation of the government to pay the outstanding United States notes, and that it makes a beginning of paying them. The notes which are once redeemed under this bill are to be cancelled and destroyed, and it will not be possible for the limit of notes outstanding to be extended without an explicit act of Congress. Such an act would have to be passed in full view of the nature of the procedure. There would be no pretense of "re-issue," no chance to regard the notes once paid as a "reserve." The bill directs that the notes shall be treated in the only way that common sense and strict honor will allow them to be treated; that is, to pay them and destroy them. It is worthy of notice, also, that these gold notes would add slightly to the elasticity of the currency. When money is cheap this portion of the currency would be kept in preference to any other. When money is dear it would be released again.

The above analysis gives, as we believe, a fair idea of the objects and probable operation of the bill of the Banking and Currency Committee. The principle upon which the bill, so far as it goes, is based, we believe to be a sound one, and the introduction of the measure with the indorsement of a prominent committee is encouraging. That the government should proceed to take measures to pay off its current notes we have no doubt; and we have as little doubt that we can have a safe and sufficient currency for the transaction of business, guaranteed by the United States on security of United States bonds, but furnished by the banks in such quantities as may be required and readily redeemed. Gradual resumption and free bank circulation have long seemed to us the two ends which Congress should steadily keep in view.

THERE are fifteen foreigners in Congress. In the Senate, Carl Schurz, of Missouri, is a native of Cologne, Germany, and is the only one of the fifteen who has any trace of foreign accent. It is paradoxical to hear this man apostrophizing America as his country, in words where the *th* sound thickens to a *d*, and the *r* is almost lost. But the Senator's language is excellent. Whether his speech be prepared or extempore, he speaks very fluently, and with an appreciation of the delicate idiomatic distinctions of our tongue that refutes Hamerton's maxim of its being impossible for a person to know two languages perfectly. German is Mr. Schurz's domestic tongue, and English his public. So he must be excepted from that discouraging rule. The other foreigner in the Senate is Jones, a Welshman by birth, and as he is worth $7,000,000, he very appropriately hails from Gold Hill, Nevada. In the House the United Kingdom is well represented, there being five Irishmen, four Scotchmen, two Englishmen (one of whom is Elder Cannon, of Utah), a Canadian and a Mexican, who, instead of being a sonorous Don Something or Another, signs himself "Buckner," like Mark Twain's landlady, who "was an Italian by the name of Murphy."

THE present season, though unusal, bears no comparison to winters "long gone by." In 1172 the leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February. In 1280 the maids of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn flowers at Christmas and on Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees flowered in March and the vines in April. Cherries ripened in the same month and grapes in May. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched in February as in 1172; in 1585 the same thing was repeated, and the corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither snow nor frost throughout the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617 and 1659; finally, in 1661, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, and trees flowered in February. Coming to later dates, the winter of 1846 to 1847, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the great inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.

THE competition of continental manufactures with those of England has become so sharp of late that a slight disturbance in the labor or money markets is sufficient to turn the scale either way, and depress trade in the locality affected by strikes or financial panics. Sheffield has greatly suffered during the last six months by the strikes of coal miners and the consequent increased cost of fuel for reducing iron and steel. The Belgian Bessemer steel rail makers have succeeded in obtaining much of the trade of their Sheffield rivals and are competing for the custom of Russia where England has how her best customers. The American demand for rails has ceased altogether, and the loss of this business has closed a mill in Sheffield employing one thousand hands. The rail makers engaged in home and Russian orders, however, are doing a good business and are working "double shift."

QUEEN VICTORIA is at present involved with some workmen upon her estate at Osborne in a controversy as to wages. The workmen maintain they were underpaid; that when any asked for advances they were summarily dismissed, and that minor acts of harshness were exercised toward aged and infirm servants on the estate. To this the defenders of the Queen make answer that her practice has invariably been the payment of the same rate of wages that was generally paid in the Isle of Wight, and at the same time to improve the workpeople's condition by educating their children, giving them medical attendance free, allowing them attractive cottages and garden spots, thus making their lot much more desirable than that of those about them. As the whole matter has been laid before the Laborers' Union it will likely to lead to a discussion in all parts of the kingdom.

A MILKMAN at Elmira, New York, has introduced a new plan of delivering milk. In his wagon are arranged side racks, containing quart and pint bottles filled with pure, fresh milk, full measure. These bottles are delivered as required. The customer return the bottles left the day before; and no pitchers, pails, bowls or dishes are necessary. Another advantage of this system, especially in warm weather, is that each bottle is tightly corked and can be laid in a pail or pan of cold water, keeping it fresh and sweet, or put away in a cooler, taking up but little room.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

The Goings and Comings of Congressmen—Many Thorns and Few Roses.

The Washington correspondent of the Columbus *Journal* gossips thus pleasantly about the life and trials of the average Congressman at the national capital:

If you are a Congressman, in your first term, you will find that the luxury of looking for that front room, and the serious business of doing nothing in the laborious Washington fashion, are both denied you. For the first three months you will not have time for two meals a day. You may have had a dream that you would devote your massive mind to statesmanship when you came to Washington. You may have said to yourself, in the privacy of Mrs. Congressman's bosom, that you would block out for yourself a grand career—that you would profoundly move the listening Senate—in short, that you would win the proud distinction of a bust in the rotunda when your dust should lie mouldering in the Congressional *Globe* or other silent tomb. My friend, it is all a dream. Bismillah—it is bosh! You will do nothing of the kind. Instead of these grand, statuesque, statesmanlike doings, you will be writing letters, fourteen hours a day, to old ladies, lawyers, editors, preachers, Grangers, enterprising youth, feeble old men, strongminded women, lyceum orators, saloonkeepers, female seminaries, foreign immigrants, theological students, ward bummers, Dorcas Societies, Social Evil renovators, patentees, paleontologists, army officers, archæologists—everybody in the "deestrick," on every subject under Heaven, except a statesmanship. Would you like to see a specimen of these letters, nearly always sent to the Congressman, and in all cases to be answered? I send one, which I certify to be an exact, literal transcript of the original—except that the inimitable "hand of write" cannot be reproduced by anything short of photography! It is not sent to a Congressman, but is a fair sample of such as are sent by the bag full:

BlaseFork Harvey. Co
Kansas
Jan 13. 18.74

To the Comishenor of the
Patent Office Washington D. C
Sur you will pleas send me sum chois Fieald and Guarding seads eny smal roots or Bubs if you have eny still not distributid
Direct to ——
You will also pleas send Field and gurding seeds to. ——
N B also Rots
Pleas send all by Mail
Yours obt ——

That is the business your new Congressman (and your old, for the matter of that,) has to do, day and night. I know of one who had a letter from a preacher, (in the State of Pennsyltucky, we will say,) who stated that his meeting house had been struck by lightning, and he appealed to my friend for a contribution. My friend (who is not by any means rich) sent a liberal donation. A few days after he received another letter, from the same man, saying that the writer knew President Grant to be a good Methodist, and that he had written to that pillar of the church for a small contribution; and he requested my friend to go up and see the President, and ask him whether he had received the letter, and, urge him to contribute the small sum of fifty dollars to rebuild the walls of Zion. (The postmaster at that town gets a salary of twelve dollars a year—and I'll bet my farm against Deacon Smith's billiard table that the preacher bounced that postmaster for fifty dollars, on the ground that he was drawing a lucrative salary from the government, which the Lord expected him to account for in his stewardship.)

All such duties as these the Congressman must attend to. If he has served in the army, every soldier in his district will write him for a pension; every idle young man will write him for a clerkship; idle young man's father and soldier's friends, influential local politicians, will write urging that Congressman to do what he is asked, and he is reminded that his term will expire soon, and votes will be wanted again. Pretty young girl comes on to Washington and demands that her Congressman shall get her a clerkship—she has read that Congressmen do that sort of thing for pretty young girls, and in her innocence she supposes that the thing is easy. Congressman's wife hears that a young huzza has beset her baldheaded but beloved Congressman, and she becomes at once frantically jealous, and starts for Washington with the whole family, at a terrific expense—though Johnny has the measles and Dolly has the whooping cough, and board at the Arlington is anywhere from thirty five to seven hundred dollars a week.

I have another friend who received a letter from a relative of one of his constituents, in a far west Territory, coolly requesting him to forward a lot of documents of which he sent a list. Congressman had documents weighed and postage computed—twelve dollars. The far west relative has probably by this time written to his Ohio connection denouncing the Congressman for not forwarding the documents, and asking them not to vote for him next year. The heaviest draft on the new Congressman, however, is the business of securing places and pensions. If he is a soldier his comrades have a claim on him which no other class of persons can compete with, and he will religiously devote himself to them. He runs the departments for them; he makes up their papers; he does both law business and letter writing for them, forward and back both ways, paying all the postage. It is a serious fact, that if the new Congressman does no more than attend to such claims as these upon his kind offices, he will find himself with work enough for two, and less than money enough for none. And where the statesmanship business is to come in would puzzle Amos Layman himself—who can do four thousand days work in a year, if the per diem is favorable.

The Svea Society, a Swedish organization of Chicago, was recently made the recipient of a library of over five hundred volumes. The donation was made by Her Royal Highness, the Duchess Dowager of Darlicorlia.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Babbage, New Orleans. Departed—Colossal, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis. River rising slowly. Very heavy rain for several hours last night. Furious snow storm to-day. Clear and cold to-night.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 13—Down—R. E. Lee. Up—Pauline Carroll, Capitol City, Cherokee, John B. Maud, Yazoo. Cloudy and cool. River rising. The flag for the most popular steamer, being voted for at the Hebrew fair, last night, was awarded to the steamer City of Vicksburg, of the Anchor line.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Arrived—John Kilgour, Cincinnati. No departures. Rainy and warm.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Cotton in good demand, but desirable kinds comparatively scarce; sales small. Good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¼a14¼c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾a15¼c; middling to strict middling 16a16¼c; good middling 17¼c. Receipts 9,413 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,499 bales, to continent 4,457 bales, to coast 17,006 bales; stock 340,324 bales; unsold 190,690 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Cattle—Receipts 1,225 head. Market fairly active and prices firm: fair to good $4 75a5 10; choice $5 25a5 75; extra $5 80a5 90; good corn fed Texans $4 50a4 60. Shipments 2,475 head. Hogs—Receipts 8,419 head; good to choice firm and a shade higher at $5 30a5 70; good to choice extra $5 85; medium to fair sold $4 90a5 25. Pens full of poor hogs which are unsaleable; offered at $4 50a4 75. Shipments 5,785 head.

Sheep—Receipts 922 head. Good grades steady; fair to choice $5 25a5 90. Shipments 2,000 head.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. TThs

The New Colonade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is a prominent feature of the City of Brotherly Love.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment perfectly successful in curing it, we must use constitutional treatment to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effect cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers $500 reward for a case he cannot cure. All the means sold by Druggists. R. V. Pierce, M.D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y. d"

Carbolated Cold Cream.
Carbolated Cold Cream.
Carbolated Cold Cream,

an entirely new and delightful preparation for sore hands and rough skin. Persons having a delicate and sensative skin will find this preparation will keep the cuticle in a sound, firm and healthy condition, rendering it soft and fine in texture. It is prepared with the utmost care and skill from the very finest materials, its action will be found mild and pleasant, and cannot fail to please the most exacting and fastidious. Prepared and sold by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, branch, Fifth and Smithfield.

We have just received in stock an invoice of the most elegant and substantial English hair brushes made from the best Russian bristles, and as we have purchased directly from first hands, we can and will sell them at the lowest possible prices; also a full and very fine line of cloth brushes, tooth brushes, and dressing combs. Our assortment of toilet articles is unsurpassed in the country. Call and see us.

LADIES,
FOR
Christmas Tree Trimmings,
Fine and Plain Candy,
Manufactured Fresh Every Day,
GO TO
Blair's,
62 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, and 68 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny
4p

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL. R. WATSON.
Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, manager.

MARRIED:

HURD—VANDEVORT—Thursday evening, February 12th, 1874, by Rev. Samuel Laird, at residence of bride's parents, Homewood, ALABAMA, daughter of Dr R. Vandevort, and WM. L. HURD, of Boston.

DIED:

CROSSAN—On Thursday morning, February 12, 1874, at 4½ o'clock, JOHN McD., eldest son of John McD. and Mary L. Crossan, aged seventeen years, four months and fourteen days.

Funeral from the Monongahela House, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 14th, at 2½ o'clock.

PRESTLEY—Thursday, February 12th, at 12:15 P. M., J. FRED. CHARLES, infant son of Mrs. Martha and Rev. James Prestley, D. D.

Funeral on SATURDAY, February 14th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GORMLEY—On Thursday, February 12, 1874, Mrs. ANNIE A., wife of Michael Gormley, aged thirty-one years.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, corner Willow street and Almond alley, Lawrenceville, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE.
COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 24 Fourth ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD............Managers.
TO-DAY'S MATINEE—
TIDE AND TEMPEST.
THIS EVENING—
LOUIS XI.
AND
CHIMNEY CORNER.
MONDAY—BAKER AND FARRON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
LIBERTY STREET.
Grand Dramatic Entertainment
Of Council No. 4, S. O. S. J., on MONDAY EVENING, February 16th, 1874, for the Benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Order. Will be presented the sterling three act Comedy of
"IRELAND AS IT IS."
Overture—Orchestra. Songs. The whole to conclude with the screaming Farce in one act, entitled
'TURN HIM OUT."
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 7¾. Admission 50 cents.

Mercantile Library Hall.
Theodore Thomas'
Unequalled Concerts!
SIXTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.
This Saturday Afternoon, February 14th,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
GRAND MATINEE.
Saturday Evening, February 14th,
LAST GRAND CONCERT.
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
The Celebrated Concert and Oratorio Singer will appear, together with other Distinguished Soloists and the
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
Prices of Admission............$1 00.
Reserved Seats............50 cents extra.
The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence on Monday, February 9th, at Kleber Bros.' Music Store, where the programme of the Concerts can be obtained. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock. Steinway & Sons' Pianos are exclusively used.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER—
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE..........Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS..........Stage Manager.
The Box Mystery Matinee To-day at 2:30.
The MOCHOLLA BROS., Indian Bag, Basket and Box Trick: M'lle. De Granville. All the New Stars and Old Favorites.
A SPLENDID BILL TO-NIGHT.
Monday—Four New Stars.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

$250,000 FOR $50!!
Fourth Grand Gift Concert!
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Public Library of Kentucky,
ON MARCH 31st, NEXT.
60,000 TICKETS, 12,0000 GIFTS!
LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, All Cash, amounting to............$1,500,000
THE CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS WILL POSITIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, WHETHER ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD OR NOT, AND THE 12,000 GIFTS ALL PAID IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF TICKETS SOLD
PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500. Send for circular.
The time for the drawing is near at hand, and persons intending to purchase tickets have no time to lose.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky, and Manager Gift Concert. Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. ws

AUCTION SALES.

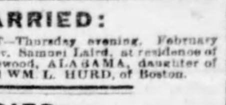
BY JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
BY AUCTION,
OF VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Estate of B. F. Malone, deceased, consisting of a
New Brick Dwelling
AND LOT,
No. 30 GIBBON STREET,
Between Chestnut and Magee streets, Sixth ward Pittsburgh,
Wednesday, February 18, at 2 O'Clock,
ON THE PREMISES.
This is a very commodious and substantially built Dwelling, containing 7 large Rooms, 2 small Rooms, Bathroom, finished Attic, spacious Hall and Dry Cellar, with other requirements necessary for domestic comfort. Lot measures about 25 by 140 feet, extending back to Locust street. The property is only two blocks distant from Fifth avenue, and within ten minutes walk of the Court House, and in a part of the city that is improving rapidly. This is a rare chance to secure a bargain in good property on liberal terms.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers,
47½ FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

BY A. M'ILWAINE.
640 TONS
COLD SHORT MUCK BARS.
FRIDAY MORNING, February 20th, 1874, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, for account of whom it may concern, 640 tons Cold Short Muck Bars; to be sold in lots of 50 and 100 tons each, as purchasers desire.
This iron was to be made, by Schuylkill Iron Company, from 90 per cent. of St. Clair Pig Iron and 10 per cent. of Cornwall Pig Iron, furnished by owner under contract, and was made especially for Rail Bars or Common Bar Iron, and is worthy the attention of mill men.
It is now stored in yard on Second avenue, immediately above Smithfield street, and in yard on Duquesne Way, near Brown & Co.'s Mill.
TERMS—Cash, or approved paper, at four months, adding interest.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

IRON ORE
AT AUCTION.
We will offer for sale at Auction, at Wheatland Furnaces, near Sharon, Pa., on
Wednesday, 25th February,
12 O'CLOCK M.,
5,000 tons Sterling Ore;
3,000 tons Foster Hematite Ore;
3,000 tons Wisconsin Ore;
100 tons Red Specular Ore;
100 tons Champlain Ore;
160 tons Champion Ore;
2,000 to 3,000 tons Calcined Mill Cinder.
Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash, or four months approved paper, adding interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees of J. T. & O. A. Wood.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 52 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

STEAMSHIPS.



CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
FROM NEW YORK.
ABYSSINIA, Wed., Feb. 4 | ALGERIA, Wed., Feb. 18
CALABRIA, Wed., Feb. 11 | RUSSIA, Wed., Feb. 25
And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

ALTERATION OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, February 15th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac.	6:45 a m
Through mail	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac.	7:35 a m
Mixed way	9:30 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 a m	Trough Ex.	9:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac.	3:35 p m	Connellsv'e Ac.	10:5[illegible] a m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac.	12:10 p m
West Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac.	6:15 p m
Through Ex.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac.	7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through mail	[illegible] p m
W. Newton Ch T	12:45 p m	W. Newton Ch T	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
R. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. G. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 2d, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, at 2:50 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:25 a. m., Washington 6:13 a. m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.

Fast Line daily at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 a. m., Washington 10:35 a. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:45 A. M., stopping at all Stations.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:10, and 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 12:40 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 9:20 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation............2:40 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation............3:50 p. m.

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday............1:20 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday............1:55 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday............8:40 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily............9:20 a. m.
Pacific Express daily............12:50 p. m.
Way Passenger daily............8:20 p. m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40, and 5:15 p. m. Sunday, 11:00 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:40 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25, and 11:10 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation............4:45 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation............10:45 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler............6:35 a. m.
Express, connecting for Butler............3:15 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation............9:30 a. m. and 4:10 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday, 12:50 p. m.
Fairview Accommodation............10:40 a. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot:—

Express, connecting from Butler............10:20 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler............3:40 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation............8:20 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:50 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.
Fairview Accommodation............12:50 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, February 2, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh time), as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Accom (from O.mary)	6:00 a m	Homestead Ac.	6:55 a m
Through Mail	8:45 a m	Elizabeth Ac.	8:55 a m
Monongahela Ac.	11:00 a m	Monong'ela Ex	10:20 a m
Monongahela Ex.	4:00 p m	Through Mail	1:55 p m
Elizabeth Ac.	6:15 p m	Monongahela Ac.	5:35 p m

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.

Three Through Trains for all important points on the Monongahela river.

Passengers from Brownsville and up river points make close connection with Morning Express at Monongahela City, reaching Pittsburgh three hours quicker than by packet, and making all important connections East and West.

Baggage called for or delivered at depots, hotels or residences by Johnson's Express. Leave orders at Passenger Depot, 226 Carson street (South Side), or General Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN. M. BYERS, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 2, 1874, Two Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:45 p m
Kittanning Accommodation	11:40 a m	5:45 p m
Titusville Express	2:00 p m	2:40 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	3:25 p m	10:10 a m
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	8:10 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to Reynoldsville and intermediate stations.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after DECEMBER 14, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex.	2:22 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:52 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	1:58 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	10:13 a m	Chicago Mail	3:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	2:48 p m
Pacific Express.	2:28 p m	Ch &St Louis Ex	7:23 p m
Wellsville Ex.	4:28 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	7:03 p m
Erie and WrnEx	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac.	1:28 p m	Enon Ac.	8:43 a m
Enon Ac.	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac.	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after NOVEMBER 2d, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows. Pittsburgh time;

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac.	7:18 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac.	8:18 a m
Washington Ac.	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac.	9:53 a m
Pacific Express.	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	12:03 p m
McDonald Ac.	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac.	4:13 p m
Southern Ex.	2:58 p m	Washington Ac.	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail.	6:13 p m
Washington Ac.	5:01 p m	Fast Line	7:33 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:13 p m	Southern Ex.	12:28 a m
Sunday Ch train.	12:48 p m	Sunday Ch train.	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

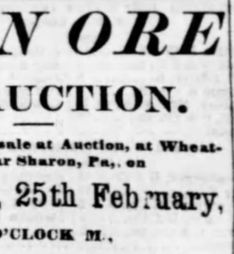
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

FOR SALE.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE.
WE WILL OFFER
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES,
Wednesday, February 18th,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., THE
Eagle Rolling Mills
AND
Nail Factory.
These Valuable Mills, situated in Thirty-fourth Ward Pittsburgh, adjoining Works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co., have unexcelled facilities for economically Manufacturing Sixteen to Eighteen Thousand Tons of Merchant Iron and Nails per annum. Coal can now be delivered in the Mills, at 6½ cents per bushel. Skilled workmen are located in the vicinity, the Machinery is in good condition, and the Works could be put in operation speedily.
This is an opportunity that seldom offers to obtain a well located and equipped Mill at a low price and easy payments.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in equal payments, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, with interest, and secured by Bond and Mortgage.
For detailed statement of Machinery, &c., &c., address
R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees of J. T. & O. A. Wood.

FOR SALE.
YOUGH HOUSE,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
Being about to retire from business, I will sell all the Furniture, Billiard Tables and Household Effects of the above well known Hotel by private contract, or if not so disposed of, by Public Sale on the 26TH OF MARCH NEXT.
DAVID MAHANEY.

INTERESTING TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.
THE NEW ROLLING MILL now approaching completion will be offered
FOR RENT,
To good and responsible parties, for a term of years. The location of this Mill is unsurpassed for its favorable Railroad and other facilities, in the midst of the best Coal Fields. The capacity of the Mill is 8 Puddling and 2 Heating Furnaces, with 2 powerful Engines and Implements complete. A RARE opportunity is here offered to parties with moderate capital.
Address communications to
MASSILLON COAL AND IRON CO.,
Massillon, Ohio.



Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

$1,000 REWARD!
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cure cases over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.